THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 104. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE LEAVES OF THE TREE

WERE FOR THE

HEALING OF THE NATIONS.

We have published the celebrated medical advertisement of Dr. H. T. Helmbold. Previous to doing so we have received a moderate reward in the usual way of payment, which we apply to all the wares, wants, and business cards we present to our readers. It is our custom to examine everything thoroughly which we offer through our columns, and to refuse all that we cannot commend. Now, as our readers know we never do anything by halves, they can readily infer that when a so-called medical advertisement occupies a whole page in the "Church Union," we mean something by it. It is not our purpose to dodge or to tergiversate, or to wink at any such thing. We have no managing agent who smuggles into one column what is boldly condemned in another. The Gettysburg Asylum swindle came to us; we judged not by feeble sense, popular disfavor, nor by Congressional action, but we examined for ourselves, and no money in the world could buy one inch of the "Church Union" to commend it. Precisely the same course we pursued towards Helmbold's Buchu. We had seen it everywhere; it haunted our vision on rock, mountain, and curbstone; in the cars, on steamboats, and by the wayside, we saw this omnipresent specific advertised. We never gave it a thought—never condemned it, never commended it; did not rush in the face of prejudices, and cry out quack! quack! We knew nothing of it; had other, and, we thought more important subjects for contemplation than this wonderful medicine. So when it came up for consideration, we determined to investigate for ourselves. As we do in theology, so do we in medicine—never ask, "What does Dr. So-and-so think or say or surmise?" If it is wrong, all the world may espouse, yet let our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, if we waver one atom in our devotion. If it be right, not even the fact that a host commend, and a fortune is being made out of it, shall keep us from fidelity to it. For there be many men so mean in this world that they will never advocate a good thing if anybody gets a good living by it. We know of men who won't hear Henry Ward Beecher preach, because he lives in a brown-stone front, and manages to keep the wolf from the door quite easily. Just so with Dr. Helmbold; because he is making a fortune by his enterprise, we cannot bend ourselves to the mean task of condemnation and wholesale slander. There is something about the man you like at once. He is no quack. A quack is an empiricist who tampers with disease by applying remedies he knows nothing about. Dr. Helmbold is an educated man; he is frank in every respect; readily lays before you the ingredients or vegetable compounds of his medicine. The very processes of distillation are perfectly patent; there is no diabolical decoction or compounding of elements that are vile and, of course, secret. Everything is open and above board; what he does he knows; you cannot be in his establishment three minutes without seeing that he is a man who knows what he is about. All the world may know that the medicine he sells so largely all over the world is the very best diuretic known. It is in strict accordance with the text at the head of this article. It is but the leaf of a shrub or tree, gathered by the wild Hottentots, and has been known for many years. Many others have used it, and bear ample testimony to its usefulness. We dare any unprejudiced physician to test its virtues and not yield to its superior merit. There are other ingredients, as his advertisement shows. And now, having a good thing, devoted to it with an enthusiasm which bespeaks honesty at once, what can we say—what need we say? The diseases treated are, some of them, peculiar and fearful; but did Our Saviour shrink from the loathsome leper because the world did? The Buchu is a specific remedy, and ought to go over all this world, if it is what any scientific man can prove it to be, a blessing. Believing it to be a blessing, we have allowed it place, and shall do it again, and for any and every good thing. As a toad or a viper would we shrink from error or evil, whether of Church or State; but every good thing we advocate. Let the insane man who cries out quack at everything medicinal, pause, reflect, and come to his senses. Quackery is empirical, but such is not the Buchu; nor of such is the enterprising and enthusiastic man who is bound to succeed, because he wields right. Success to the Buchu! Let the leaves of the tree be for the healing of the nations.—"Church Union," March 21, 1868, editorial.

FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

Change of Officials—The Nation's Stability—Washington's Portrait Raised Instead of Isabella's.

The N. Y. *Herald's* most recent correspondence (to the 13th) contains the following relative to Spain:—

Governmental Stability.

The new government is now pretty firmly fixed in the saddle, with the reins of power in its hands, and the people begin to discover that the wheels are in motion bearing them forward. The *Gaceta de Madrid*, the official organ of the provisional government, is rapidly filling up with notices of removals of prominent officials in the various departments who are not regarded quite sound on the question of the hour, and with the announcements of the appointment of other persons who are more in harmony with the policy of the powers that be. Any one prominently connected with the government just overturned has no chance of retaining his position, as there are equally as good men selected for all the places and men who can be trusted as liberals. It is pretty hard on some of the old officeholders, but individual interests must be subordinate to the public welfare, and they are compelled to relinquish their hold on the public treasury. In many respects the changes are likely to be beneficial to the Government in more ways than one. Some of these old fellows are notorious peculators and rascals, perfectly up in the most skilful ways of filching the funds of the State, and with no conscientious scruples which could prevent them from being an expensive sieve through which the income of the country struggled to reach the strong box in the treasury. The attrition which wore away the money that travelled from the people to the Government was something never dreamed of in natural philosophy, and the same exhausting process was encountered in paying money out of the treasury. The present Government proposes to do away as much as possible with this loss from wear and tear, and reduce it down to the lowest known percentage. With an honest administration of public affairs, now that the immense civil lists are cut off, there is no reason why taxes cannot be reduced and a beginning made in the payment of the public debt, the interest of which would soon swamp Spain if things went on as they did under the old administration. The financial prospects of Spain are not so bad now as they might be.

Admiral Topete

has assumed the duties of his office. He arrived yesterday, and met with a very cordial and enthusiastic reception. His escort consisted of regulars, volunteers, and sailors, who bore flags, banners, etc. The affair was not so grand as that on the occasion of the arrival of Serano and Prim, but it was none the less very flattering to the plucky Commodore, who cares very little about display. As leader of the Rebellion in Cadiz he was entitled to something nice, and the post of Minister of Marine was very properly given him. The Commodore is a brave, gallant, and accomplished officer, and a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, very generally liked. He will doubtless introduce into the navy some desirable reforms.

Lieutenant-General Dulce, whose name is mentioned with others in connection with the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, has been appointed Chief Director of Cavalry. His health is exceedingly delicate and it is doubtful whether he can perform duty for some time to come.

Washington's Portrait.

As one of the signs of the times I may mention that the portrait of Washington has been placed under the grand canopy in front of the town hall in Barcelona, in place of the picture of Isabel Segunda, torn down. Barcelona is republican, and it manifests its sympathy with republican institutions by placing in the most honorable position in the commercial capital of Spain the portrait of one of the celebrated founders of free institutions in the world. Spain is marching on. The revolutionary holiday seems very little like growing to a close. Bands are traversing the city at all hours of the day and night, and enthusiastic processions follow the never to be tired of "Hymn of Riogio," that is heard sung, whistled, and hummed every morning, noon, and night to the utter exclusion of any other music whatever. I could not hear "Yankee Doodle" or "John Brown's March," if played for fifteen consecutive days without intermission, much less do I fancy the patriotic Spanish music, which has merits to be sure, but scarcely enough to bear it through this musical crisis. It will, be all over, some of these days, I hope. All the Spanish papers speak in the most cordial and friendly manner of the United States, which so promptly exhibited its sympathies for free institutions by acknowledging the provisional Government founded by the will of the people, and they have given no heed to the evidently false report of the Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* that the Government had initiated a movement for the annexation of Cuba to the United States. They have too much sense to believe any stupid report like that.

ARKANSAS.

Reckless Desperation of the Rebels—The Knights of the White Camelia—A New Secret Organization.

A correspondent writes as follows from Little Rock, Arkansas, as to the condition of affairs in that State:—

There are 50 000 or 60,000 armed white men in Arkansas who have, most of them, armed themselves within the last two months. The radicals will tell you this; the most plausible, politic, and smooth-tongued Democrat will not attempt to deny it. Gunsmiths and dealers in revolvers have made little fortunes. These men are mostly banded together in that association known as the "K. W. C." or Knights of the White Camelia, a secret league, whose ritual is fair as the flower from which it takes its name in outward rembiance, but whose members tacitly understand that they are to act together, foot to foot, shoulder to shoulder, and breast to breast, whenever occasion shall require.

Twelve million white men in the South have no need to form a secret league against four million blacks; and further, of my own instance, let me add this testimony to the negro, who, in the unhappy position into which he has been forced, has had enough obloquy to bear. In twelve months' continuous residence and three months' extended tour in the States of the Southwest, supplemented by more or less previous experience in every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas, I have found but one instance (the abortive rising at Bossier Point, La.), where the negroes, of their own accord, incited by no unscrupulous white men and scared by no real or fancied necessity of acting in self-defense, have ever taken the initiative in any organized act of aggression upon the whites. Their conduct has been mild, placable, ductile, and inoffensive, as it was during the war. In the face of the most incendiary inducements those savage, brutish instincts which it seems the fashion to ascribe to them have manifested, except in isolated individual cases; and the truth, divested of partisan coloring, would really seem to be that the emancipated slave is a timid ignorant, childish, and credulous being, incapable of self-reliance—a pliant tool for any one who chooses to make use of him for good or ill, but nothing more. Of all the St. Domingos and Haytis that have been threatened where has one been brought to pass? The history of every riot, from New Orleans down to Camilla and Opelousas, has been the same story of weak and terrified resistance to relentless slaughter.

This general arming of the whites, which, by the way, is going on as rapidly in Louisiana as here, has ulterior objects in view in which the poor scapegoat nigger plays only a small part. What it will develope into will be, to a great extent, determined by the elections in the North. Policy, a strongly rooted determination to do nothing to endanger the Democratic party North, now holds the people back. "These Radicals charge us (says the Chairman of the State Executive Committee) with fomenting and exciting disturbances. Why, by the mere raising of our hands we could light such a fire as their puny squirts would never extinguish in this world! But we don't want to do it." It is possible to-day's elections may knock out the wedges which have hitherto kept the vessel in the launching ways, and let her slide. If so, God help the poor carpet-baggers and their allies!

The people are getting desperate—how desperate it would be hard to show without communicating to this letter an alarmist and sensational tone which it is the writer's earnest aim to avoid. Their present condition is so bad, their future prospect is so lowering, that any change, however violent, would be welcomed. The restoration of military rule, in whatever despotic form, has no terrors for the people after their experience of Congressional reconstruction. It would be regarded as a happy relief. "Military officers," they argue, "though there may perhaps be one black sheep in every dozen or so, are for the most part gentlemen, and have the instincts of justice and honor; but these men to whom Congress has turned us over, bound hand and foot, are devouring our very entrails like ravenous wolves."

THE MAYORALTY.

General Tyndale Contests the Fraudulent Election of Daniel M. Fox.

On the opening of the Court of Common Pleas this morning, James T. Mitchell, Esq., filed the petition of fifty citizens, contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox, in the following words:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia.—The petition and complaint of the undersigned respectfully show that they are citizens and qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and that a general election was held therein, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that they voted at the said general election therein for the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Your petitioners further show that it has been returned that at said election Daniel M. Fox received sixty-one thousand five hundred and seventeen votes for the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and that Hector Tyndale received fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-nine votes for the said office, and that the said Daniel M. Fox has been returned as elected thereto, by a majority of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight votes, which your petitioners charge to be a false return and undue election of the said Daniel M. Fox, and they contest his right to the said office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. That the said election and the said return of the said Daniel M. Fox is false, fraudulent, and untrue in this:

That at the said general election, two candidates for the office of Mayor of the city aforesaid were voted for, to wit: the said Daniel M. Fox, who was unduly returned as having received for the said office sixty-one thousand, five hundred and seventeen votes, and the said Hector Tyndale, who was returned as having received fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine votes for the said office. Whereas your petitioners allege, charge, and verily believe, that the said Daniel M. Fox received not more than fifty-seven thousand votes, and that the said Hector Tyndale received at least 59,779 votes for said office, whereby your petitioners allege, charge, and believe that the said Hector Tyndale has received the highest number of votes for said office—to wit, at least two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine votes more than the said Daniel M. Fox—whereby the said Hector Tyndale is elected to the said office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and should have been so returned. And your petitioners specify more particularly the following grounds of contest. (Here follow the specifications of fraud, the same as in the petitions already published by us.)

THE CELESTIALS.

Burlingame Making Good Progress.

Recent letters state that Mr. Burlingame is making better progress with his mission than might be expected from the cold reception first given it by the press. In addition to the *Daily News*, the *Star* has urged his claim to a fair hearing, and manifests an unmistakable friendliness towards the ambassador and the objects of his visit. A paper similar in tone will appear in the forthcoming *Westminster Review*.

The *Illustrated London News* publishes portraits of the Embassy, with friendly notices of its object. Nor is the liberal press generally backward in appreciating the true character of the mission. The hostile articles in the *Times* came first simply because their insertion was procured in advance by persons interested commercially in perpetuating the alternate systems of force and fraud on which so much of British trade and supremacy in China were built up. The first official interview with Lord Stanley, it is known, was friendly and satisfactory.—*Boston Advertiser, Oct 30.*

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The sales of gold yesterday were at 131⅛@131⅜@131⅜@131½@131½ per cent. At noon, when the award of $500,000 by the Treasury Office was made the price was 131⅛ per cent., and the award was at 131⅜ per cent. The cash gold was easy, and the prospect is that it will be superabundant to-morrow, as the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized his New York office to cash the first of November gold interest checks at once. The Assistant Treasurer acted under this instruction yesterday when applied to by parties having interest vouchers due on Monday, and we learn that he will pay out gold to all parties who desire to receive it to-day. In thus departing even for one or two days from the usual practice of the Department, the Secretary has enabled the banks and private bankers who hold large claims upon the twenty-four million dollars gold to be paid out in November, to relieve, in a sensible degree, the demands upon the money market, and we know that it affords Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Van Dyke peculiar pleasure to do so, because of the factitious or artificial manœuvres resorted to by one or two desperate parties in Wall street, through the agency of some of the second-rate national banks, to aggravate the present stringency in the market. The effect of these heavy receipts in gold by the banks and bankers who collect the November interest upon the temper of the Money Market, which was again unrelaxed early in the day, was felt about 2 o'clock, and there was a sudden let-up in the supply and rates to the brokers. From 7@10 per cent. in the morning, the terms declined to 7 per cent. The gold bonds of the United States advanced from 110½@11 ¼ to 110¾@11 per cent. for the 5-20s of 1867 and all other descriptions advanced in about the same proportion. The State bonds were ½@1 per cent. higher than Thursday, and the railway list, without being decidedly active as on the downward turn in prices three or four days ago, was firm, and prices strongly upward. On the miscellaneous list there was a strong advance in Pacific Mail to 127 per cent. Among the New York railways, Central was the prominent feature, and the more sensitive to an advance because of the largely increased short interest made in the stock since last week."

From the Tribune.

"Money is less active. Early in the day loans were made at 7 per cent. and ½ per cent. commission, but at noon borrowers were fully supplied at currency interest, with large balances offered at that rate at the close. The Treasury Department paid large checks for coin interest due November 1, to-day, and to-morrow will pay all applicants. The sudden ease in money is due partially to the fact that Mr. McCulloch has stated that the banks will, under the present lock, may have felt called upon to trench upon their reserve in order to assist their customers, will not be molested. The banks also have been lenders to-day, knowing they can replace all they lent with gold from the Sub Treasury."

PRINCETON AND READING INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Intelligencer" is Wroth—Treaties with Indians—Seymour's Electioneering Tour through Pennsylvania.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

A Long Correspondence

is published in the Baltimore papers to-day between the President of the Board of Police Commissioners of that city, and President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, and President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, in which the latter call the attention of the police authorities to the outrages on passengers on the 12th inst., and request the police force to prevent a repetition.

The substance of Garrett's letter has been published. He denies that any passengers were assaulted on his road. Jarrett, President of the Police Board, complacently says no one was assailed except a man whom he says provoked the mob by shouting for Grant. He pretends to have investigated the case, but presents the most shameful falsehoods in regard to the occurrence, his whole effort being an apology for the rioters.

Treaties with the Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President has proclaimed a treaty with the Sacs and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, by which they cede to the United States all their lands, in return for which ample compensation is made, and a tract of land set aside in the Indian country south of Kansas for their future home.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

Judge Dobbin,

in the Superior Court, this morning, delivered an elaborate opinion on a motion to quash the writ to

Arrest General Butler,

in the case of Colonel Wooley and Kimberly Brothers against Butler for damages. Judge Dobbin overruled the motion, holding that the Sheriff had a legal right to serve a writ on Butler, thereby arresting him, even though he was a Congressman returning from Congress. The case will probably be taken in the Court of Appeals, and if there sustained the trial against Butler will proceed.

Robert J. Brent and William Mead Addison are counsel for the prosecution: Caleb Cushing and William Schley for the defense. The matter excites much interest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON Oct. 31—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 73¾. Illinois Central, 97½; Erie, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—A. M.—Cotton is tending downwards; sales of probably 18,000 bales, including 6000 bales sold after close of the market last evening. Corn, 37s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 31—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £29 15s.

Seymour's Electioneering Tour.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 31.—Governor Seymour and party arrived here at 10½ o'clock, where a large concourse of people gave him a most enthusiastic welcome. The ceremony of welcome and a short speech to the crowd occupied about fifteen minutes, after which the party proceeded west to Wilkesbarre, where he will speak to night. He will stop over Sunday with Judge Woodward, proceeding on Monday, via Scranton, Great Bend, and Binghamton, towards his home, where he is expected on Monday night. At all the way stations the people beset the cars and the Governor appeared on the platform to meet the crowds. A meeting of the Democracy is advertised to be held here to-night.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—A verdict has been rendered against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, giving Samuel B. Stone $6000 compensation for injuries sustained by being run over while travelling on the highway in Natick.

The horse John Stewart trotted twenty miles yesterday on Riverside Park, in 59 minutes and 23¾ seconds.

Destructive Fire at Lock Haven.

LOCK HAVEN, Oct. 31.—The Musina and Farnsworth blocks were entirely destroyed by fire last night, also eight business houses with their contents, and Farnsworth's handsome brick residence. Four other business houses were partially destroyed. The loss will reach $30,000. Insured for $18,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, undoubtedly for plunder.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Iuman steamer City of Boston, sailing for Europe, takes out in specie $124 000; the French steamer Peretre, sailing for Brest, takes out in specie to-day $441,300.

Spanish Patriotic Airs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"Several papers have mentioned that when Serrano entered Madrid, on the 24 of October, his charger was almost borne off its legs by the throng that pressed upon him with thanks, congratulations, and applause; the singers of the Italian Opera, Tamberlik among them, were out in the street in a carriage, and welcomed him by singing Garibaldi's and Riego's hymns. This has led to some discussion as to the origin of Riego's hymn, which has been attributed to the patriot whose name it bears. It was certainly composed in 1820, at the time of the insurrection of Riego and Quiroga, but it is now said to have been San Miguel, then a colonel and chief of Riego's staff, and since then so well known as a staunch Liberal and the oldest general in Spain, who wrote the words, while the air was composed by a youth of 17, named Huerta, since then well known as the greatest of guitar players. He was the Paganini of the guitar, and probably nobody ever played it as he did.

"A Paris paper says:—'The guitar has rejoined the harp in that necropolis in which Time heaps up old things that are disdained and out of fashion, and Huerta is poor. A few weeks ago M. Carjat gave a *soiree* in his studio for the benefit of the virtuoso. It is to the air of Riego's hymn that Spain has just accomplished her revolution; so Huerta has his part in the great events that have occurred. Let us hope that Spain will remember it, and think it a duty to save from misery the old age of the patriot composer.'

"The air of Riego's hymn, repeatedly prohibited in Spain by reactionary governments, has never ceased to be ground on organs in the streets of London, and must be familiar to most persons. It is of no very extraordinary merit, but played by a military band on the day of an action, or in the streets of Madrid when barricades are up and shots flying, it has an inspiring effect. It is by no means, however, the best of the Spanish patriotic airs, some of which, such as those that begin *A la Lid* and *Por estas montanas*, are remarkably spirited. These two are known as the hymns of Valladolid and of Navarre. The old *Traga a* is fierce, and suggestive of bloodshed and of priests dragged through the streets by their heels, and ordered to gnaw a bone, and threatened with a curved sabre for their throats, with its savagely scornful chorus of *'traga'a fraile! traga'a porro!'* 'swallow it, friar! swallow it, you dog!' Those days, let us hope, are for ever past and gone in Spain, when, in the old times, the Liberal fever and the deep hatred of the priests caused so many cruel and ferocious deeds.

"It seems difficult to trace the composers of some of the finest of the Spanish patriotic airs, but probably most of them were produced, like Riego's hymn, by musicians who were also ardent Liberals, and some of whom, perhaps, fell before they had time to claim the credit of their compositions. One can hardly imagine that class of music being written without some enthusiasm on the part of the composer for the cause he seeks to fire others to espouse; although we were told the other day by the French papers that there was talk of inviting competition for the production of a new national air, the Hortensian melody of *Partant pour la Syrie* being thought to have had its day, and to want replacing. Considering the mere prettiness of its ballad music, we may wonder that it has held its ground so long."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning a hearing was had upon the writs of habeas corpus sued out by the election judges who were arrested for rejecting certain votes and unlawfully retaining certain naturalization papers.

The first case was that in which J. Alexander Simpson was charged as Election Judge of the Seventh division of the Twenty-fourth ward with misdemeanor in rejecting the vote of a qualified elector.

John Hippel sworn—I am a resident of the Seventh division of the Twenty-fourth ward, and am a naturalized citizen; I took out my first papers in 1865, and my second papers in September, 1866; Mr. Simpson was judge of the election there; I did everything that was required of me to prove my qualifications, but he refused to receive my vote.

Cross-examined—I did not notice any blank date in my naturalization paper; I think I got my paper from the Court of Common Pleas; it was up stairs; I do not know what Judge was on the bench; Mr. Simpson said he did not think the paper genuine and could not receive it.

Question by Dennis O'Brien, representing the relator—Was the man who administered the oath to you sitting on the bench or standing directly below?

John O'Byrne, Esq., on behalf of the Commonwealth, objected to this question on the ground that it was an attempt to inquire collaterally into the validity of the naturalization certificates, which could not properly be done for the paper, bearing the seal of a proper Court and the signature of the Prothonotary, proved itself.

The Court ruled out the question.

Tobias Brooke testified that he was Hippel's voucher, and had known him for years, and that he saw Mr. Simpson reject Hippel's vote.

The next case was that in which Jacob M. Davis, Judge of the First division of the Eighth ward, was charged with misdemeanor. Thomas Mooney, upon being sworn, testified that he was a resident of that division, and a naturalized citizen; he offered to vote, and Mr. Davis rejected him on the ground that his naturalization certificate was fraudulent; the paper was not returned to me; an Inspector told him to make no disturbance about it, for three or four other papers had been taken in the same way. He lived with John Robins, formerly a member of Councils from that district, who took his discharge from the army and offered to prove his right to vote under it, but they would not receive it.

Cross-examined—The witness said that he did not see Mr. Robins show the judge this discharge for he remained outside while Mr. Robins went into the room.

The naturalization paper, purporting to be from the Supreme Court, was offered in evidence, but Mr. O'Brien objected, on the ground that it was issued by the Court at Nisi Prius, and not by the Supreme Court, and yet it bore the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Judge said that the Nisi Prius was but an emanation of the Supreme Court, but a branch of it, and therefore he would overrule the objection.

It was stated the writ in which George W. Cloak, the Judge of the Seventh division of the First ward, was the relator, John Smith testified that he had come to this country when thirteen years old, and had resided here thirty-nine years; he first took out naturalization papers in New York twenty years ago, but afterwards lost them in Minnesota; after residing in this city six years, he thought he had a right to be a citizen again, and went to the Supreme Court and there took out new papers. He presented them at this poll when he offered to vote, but his vote was refused, and the judge said his was a bogus paper, and he would not allow him to vote upon it; on the next day the policemen arrested him and demanded the paper, and he gave it up and went with them to Alderman Bonsall, who put him under $400 bail. The policemen didn't give him time to put on his boots, and he had to go off with only his slippers. He sent the paper to Court by a man named Sutter, to learn whether the paper was legal, and Sutter returned, saying the Court had said it was genuine, and he made a second attempt to vote, but, although Butler offered to prove that the Court had pronounced the paper good, the vote was rejected.

Testimony was taken upon a fourth writ, in which J. Ross Kemble, the judge of the Second division of the Eighteenth ward, was charged with wilfully refusing to receive the vote of Patrick Meehan. It was alleged that when an objection was raised to Meehan's certificate of naturalization John A. Mera went before Judge Allison, and stating the case asked his advice, and his Honor told him to go back and present the vote, with proof, and then if the judge refused to receive it it would be at his peril. He reported this to the relator who said this was not evidence for him and he would not receive the vote.

This closed the testimony, and the arguments of counsel followed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The case of Alderman Riddle charged with illegal voting and misdemeanor in office in refusing to accept bail in a bailable case, was before the Court on habeas corpus. It will be recollected that the allegations against the Alderman were, first, that when Col. Jacob M. Davis was taken before him under an accusation of refusing to receive the vote of qualified electors he refused to take bail without the production of deeds, and when the parties had gone away to get their deeds, and had returned, he had left his office; and secondly, that he voted, although his vote was challenged upon the ground that he was an alien born, and had no naturalization papers to which he replied that he voted upon his father's papers, which had been accidentally lost. As to this second specification, his counsel argued that the reception of the vote, if illegal, was an offense on the part of the election judge, and not on the part of the voter. But his Honor said he thought it was proper for the jury to decide whose offense it was, and, therefore, he would remand the relator upon that charge. As to the other, the matter was held under advisement.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113¾
N. Y. and E. R.	41½	Tol. & Wabash R.	63½
Ph. and Rea. R.	99½	Mil. and St. P. com	100¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Adams Express Co.	49
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	Wells, Fargo	28½
Chi. and N. W. com	9 ¾	U. S. Express	47½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92¾	Tennessee 6s	71⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Gold	134

Market steady.

BISHOP STEVENS will avail himself of an opportunity to rest for a few weeks, in compliance with the directions of his physician. This he can the more conveniently do, as the clergy of the parishes for which he made appointments have mostly asked for postponements. During the month of November those who have business with the Bishop will be kind enough to communicate with his Secretary, Rev. John A. Childs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 7@12 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was dull this morning, but prices generally were higher. Government securities advanced fully ¼ per cent. 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 115¾ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 110¾ for July, '65 5-20s; 111¼ for '67 5-20s; and 111⅛ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾, and old do. at 101¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Lehigh Valley sold at 55½, no change; and Reading at 49½@50, an advance of ¼. 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvania; 66 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15½. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 72 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Germantown; and 11½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 110 for Kensington; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 67 for Commonwealth; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¼, an advance of ¼, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½@21¾, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '64 cp	111⅝	1 0 sh 12th & 16th	155
$500 City 6s, New	102⅞	8 sh New Creek	5⅛
$800 do. N w	102⅞	200 do	5⅛
$4 000 do. New Is	102⅝	300 do	44
$4 000 N Pa 7s	1 8	503 sh Read R	50. 50
$1000 Sch N 6s '72	90	100 do	49⅝
23 sh Leh V R	18⅝	100 do	49⅝
1 0 sh Sch N Pf	21⅝	1 0 do	49⅝
200 sh Big Mt	6¾	100 do	49 69
2 0 sh N Y & Mid	5½	1 do	55. 49⅝

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·30 A. M.	.	134	11·08 A. M.	.	134
10·01 "	.	133¾	11·09 "	.	133¾
10·10 "	.	133⅝	11·35 "	.	134
11·01 "	.	134	11·36 "	.	133¾
11 07 "	.	133⅞	12 16 P. M.	.	134

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do. 1862, 113¾@113½; do., 1864, 111¾@112; do., 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110½; do., 1867, new, 110⅞@111¼; do., 1868, 111¼@111½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@106¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 133¾@134. Silver, 128@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, do., 113¼@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¾@112¼; do., 1865, 112⅛@112¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1867, 111@111¼; do. 1868, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. Gold, 133¾.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in gold) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1868.—There is more firmness in the Flour market, and prices may be quoted 25 cents ₱ bbl. higher than the lowest point reached yesterday. About 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 25@6 50 for superfine; $7 25@7 50 for extras; $7 50@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8 50 ₱ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a higher range. Sales of 600 bushels choice red at $2 05, and 500 bushels amber at $2 10. Rye sells at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at $1 23, and Western mixed at $1 20@1 22. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@72c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $45 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed comes forward more freely, and may be quoted at $7@7 75. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2 55@2 65.

Whisky is firmer. Sales at $1 18 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 31,

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, *D. S.* Stetson & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Schr S. English, Crowell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Brig C. V. Williams, Steelman, Boston, G. S. Repplier.

Schr Clara Jane, Parker, Salem, do.

Schr L. Bridgman Hart, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr John Slusman, Weaver, Georgetown, Davis, Fales & Co.

Schr A. J. Fuivies Bragg, Newburyport, do.

Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, Savannah, Casner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr S. Small, Tice, Danversport, Griscom & Co.

Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, Norfolk, Stimlickson & Co.

Schr Clyde, Gage, Boston, Kittanning Coal Co.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dias, Newburyport.

Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Richmond.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Royal Arch, Stanley, 47 days from Santanda, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co.

N. G. barque Argonaut, Steengrate, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Mystic Hopeman, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Br. schr Miscinet, Conway, 18 days from Matanzas, with molasses to A. Merino.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Wilsmore, from Boston.

Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, from Boston.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, from Boston.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.

Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Salem.

Schr Cornelia Carroll, from Hartford.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Gr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Thing of Incalculable Value.

From the N. Y. Times.

If any person would realize the immense value and the enormous force that may be attached to a ballot, let him look back at the two last Presidential elections. The value of a vote in 1860 was commensurate with the value of the country. In it resided national freedom and national unity. It had the power of saving us from the despotism of the slaveholding oligarchy: of preventing slavery extension; of abolishing slave laws. It meant the assertion of free speech, free travel, and a free press. It meant the downfall of the most gigantic system of cruelty and wrong that has existed in this century. It meant the expression of Americanism, the development and permanence of the Republic, and the enduring freedom of all its people.

The value of a vote in 1864 was commensurate with the value of the American flag. It had the power of giving victory to our armies, or it had the power of scattering our armies. It had the power of reëstablishing the Union, or it had the power of passing our Republic over to anarchy and disunion. It had the power of plunging the country into bankruptcy, deranging industry, and destroying the public prosperity, or it had the power of elevating the national welfare to a height worthy of our glorious country.

But few of those who voted in 1860 had any idea of the tremendous importance of their ballots. But few of those who voted in 1864 had any adequate conception of the immense value of their ballots. Looking back from our present point of view, we can form some estimate of the significance of a vote in the one case and in the other; but a full realization of it is beyond the power of the human mind.

Is the value of a vote any less at this election than on the two previous occasions? Look at its relation to peace and liberty, to honor and justice! And when our mind has reached the limit where our actual knowledge of assured effects terminates, let our imagination pass over and range in the region of possible results; and we shall soon realize that a vote may be a thing of incalculable value.

Frank Blair and His Platform.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican party organs and stump orators have been heaping a vast amount of unreasoning denunciation upon Frank Blair on account of some pretended rebellious sentiments contained in his famous Brodhead letter, and one ingenious ally of republicanism in this city goes into an elaborate argument to compare the Missouri soldier with Benedict Arnold, the Pennsylvania insurrectionists, Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Hayne, Lee, and other persons who have figured in revolutionary movements against the United States Government. There is no sort of analogy between the cases cited and the position taken by Blair, nor is there any just ground for the charges made against that gallant leader of the Union armies. He has never proposed to betray his country as Arnold did, but has risked his life in its defense when other men who might have enacted Arnold's part have kept themselves safely at home. The policy he avows is neither one of insurrection nor of nullification. The Pennsylvania insurrectionists committed individual acts of open treason against the Government. The South Carolina nullifiers claimed that the States had the right to disregard such of the United States laws as were objectionable to them, and so undertook to *nullify* the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, and to resist the collection of United States dues. Although Andrew Jackson, with his iron will, declared his determination to uphold the laws, and although the "Force bill," as it was called, was passed to strengthen his hands, Congress thought it best even in that case to recede from its position on the tariff question, and South Carolina only repealed her ordinance of nullification after the compromise tariff law had been enacted. But Frank Blair's proposition is altogether a different thing. He declares that if he were elected President of the United States, holding the power of the Government in his hands, he would protect the people of the reconstructed States in their right to remodel their State Constitutions if the majority desired to do so, and to that end would subject the Reconstruction laws to the test of the Supreme Court of the United States. In other words, he would cease to hold the South under military subjugation, and would afford the people the opportunity to form their own organic law without the coercion or interference of the general Government, putting them upon an exact equality under the Federal Constitution with all the other States of the Union.

The attempt to classify this position with the treason of Arnold, the whisky insurrections, nullification or secession, is all balderdash, and makes a muddle of fact and law which shows an entire ignorance of the subject, or a wilful design to pervert Blair's meaning. If the voice of the people should elect him President and give him the popular branch of Congress at his back, it would be an endorsement of the policy he proposes. He would then be justified in carrying it out. And this is in fact the sum and substance of his much-talked-of letter. The treason of an individual, nullification by a single State, or the secession of a combination of States, would be a very different piece of business. In the one case it would be the General Government acting in accordance with the expressed will of a majority of the people; in the other it would be a minority acting in rebellion against the general Government. Outside the prejudices and bigotry of party, indeed, we believe that the generous sentiments of the Western soldier will meet universal approbation. It is probable that after the election of Grant the Democratic party will plant itself upon this very platform of the abolishment or repeal of all such parts of the Reconstruction laws as make distinctions against the South, the remodelling of the Southern negro State governments, and the future perfect equality of all the States in the Union. We should not be surprised to find Frank Blair the successful candidate of the Democratic party on just such principles in 1872, if, indeed, General Grant, backed by the conservative Republicans, does not himself adopt them as the policy of his administration, and thus give true peace and stability to the country.

Radical Dog-Fighting.

From the N. Y. World.

Now we see why it was that the *Tribune*, which usually treats religion as a matter of lighted candles in slashed pumpkins to scare rustics withal on dark nights, was so deeply moved in behalf of "wicked John Allen." It was in the hope that, so soon as wicked John Allen should gild his wickedness with hypocrisy, he would naturally drift into political fellowship with the party of Butler and Sickles and Kilpatrick. For it is whispered now in "sporting circles" that the radical candidate for Governor, Mr. Monitor Griswold, is hard at work entreating the virtuous Bergh to enlarge two particularly ferocious dogs, which, being now in durance vile, are sorely needed by some Water street veteran to fulfil a belligerent engagement. Dog-fights at the North, and a promiscuous war of races at the South—is not this a pretty dish to set before General Grant? Let us have peace.

Everything Lovely.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have never been among those who (following the lead of the venerable Miller) professed to believe in the speedy dawn of the Millennium; but if Mr. Seymour should spout himself into the Presidency, as according to a number of "Democratic" papers he certainly will, it is pretty evident that the good time which has been so long coming will finally come, to the infinite rapture of mankind. Immediately after his inauguration a blissful season of perfect national happiness will make our millions of inhabitants measurelessly contented; crops will be doubled; the operations of commerce quadrupled; Peace will keep waving her golden wings from week's end to week's end; the ship of state will glide over still waters and under cloudless skies; the *World* newspaper will register at least one hundred and fifty new subscribers, all paying in advance, and will print six leading articles on its tremendous prosperity; the Ku-Klux Klan will experience religion to a man; the swords and spears, changed into ploughshares and pruning-hooks, will be a marvel of metallurgical transmogrification; and while Horatio sits smiling in the White House and Francis stands smiling in other places, confidence and perfect satisfaction will swell the American heart well nigh to bursting. A great chorus of happy voices will hail Mr. Seymour as the Father-in-law of his country, and our esteem for the excellent Blair will rise almost to a blind and tearful veneration. If, in view of these rosy prospects, we still oppose the election of this beautiful brace of candidates, we wish the community to understand that it is only because we fear that our support might mislead a great many of the gentlemen's friends into voting against them. We shall continue to contend for Grant and Colfax to the end; and if through some mysterious miracle they should be chosen, maugré the bravery, numbers, chivalry, and desperation of the Seymour forces, we shall endeavor to receive the announcement of their victory with resignation, in spite of the peace, prosperity, felicity, serenity, and universal rapture which a Democratic defeat will render impossible.

We have just finished the perusal of a catalogue of all the noble advantages which will follow Mr. Seymour's accession. We are to have "Seymour and Union;" "Seymour and Security;" "Seymour and Economy," if the *World* newspaper is to be believed. But we are not to stop with these by any manner of means. Likewise we are to have "Seymour and Equality;" "Seymour and Prosperity;" "Seymour and Concord;" "Seymour and Law;" "Seymour and the Equality of States;" "Seymour and Patriotism;" "Seymour and Harmony;" "Seymour and Honesty;" "Seymour and Republicanism." All of which forcibly reminds us of the nursery couplet:—

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes,
And I'll make you healthy, and wealthy, and wise."

To render the matter still more plain and positive, this same newspaper gives the name of Grant coupled with all manner of unpleasantness. We have 'Grant and Disunion;" "Grant and a Battle of Races;" "Grant and War;" "Grant and Revenue Thievery;" "Grant and Congressional Despotism;" "Grant and Judicial Subserviency;" "Grant and Perpetual Division;" "Grant and Sectionalism;" "Grant and Internecine Violence;" "Grant and Radical Roguery;" "Grant and Despotism;" "Grant and Absolutism." In short, Grant and everything unpleasant.

It it had been our fortune to see these ill-omened couplings upon the "Democratic" banners and transparencies, we might have passed the matter over with a patient shrug; but when such predictions are made by one of the most dignified, veracious, learned, able, sagacious, high-principled, and heavily written newspapers in the country, we are compelled to pause, and to ask, in faltering tones, what is to be done about it?

Fortunately, the prophet is good enough to point out the means of succor and of safety. Hear and take courage, O trembling reader! Says the Daniel of the "Democracy:"—

"We can succeed, will succeed, are bound to succeed if we take in the full measure of the time. Then let the Democracy advance! The order is *nil desperandum*. Every man to the front! Victory is more than possible, it is probable, to heartful effort. The occasion is piled high with opportunity."

—Can anything be easier? Every man must "advance." At the same moment he must "rise high." The whole matter can be compressed into a nutshell:—"Make an effort!" This is precisely what was said by surrounding friends to the man who was trying to lift himself by the waistband of his pantaloons. He made the effort, but it was fatal to the pantaloons.

Under all the circumstances, considering how certain is Mr. Seymour's election, how certain General Grant's defeat (unless he can obtain the requisite number of votes to elect him), we are rather surprised to find this prophet sticking his bayonet into the backs of his gallant soldiers. "A glorious triumph," he says, "is possible, even as things now stand. As things should stand, a glorious triumph is more than probable." All that is necessary is to "advance" and "rise high" at once, a feat we have never seen performed by the most accomplished athlete of the circus, but which, if it can be done, must be tremendous in its consequences. "We may even," says Daniel, "carry New Hampshire, if we only 'advance' and 'rise high' as aforesaid." To do this will require superhuman powers, but is not this an age of miraculous manifestations? "If you ride a fairy horse, and wield a fairy sword, and wear fairy armor," said one knight in the story to another, "what's the use of hitting you?" We fear that we must give up the battle. If "the Democracy" would be good enough simply to "advance," or merely to "rise high," we might have hope; but any one would flee from an antagonist who came to him after this curious and complex fashion.

The Pivot of the Canvass.

From the Boston Post.

We better comprehend the meaning of a general political canvass when we strike the central idea, or issue, on which it all turns. This country is not now engaged in an idle formality, but in an effort to gather up its scattered forces, to repair its recent waste, and to shape its coming future; and the question is, whether this is to be done consistently with the genius and spirit of our free republican system, or after a mixed method in which dogma, despotism, and undefined experimenting are the component parts. If, as the radical platform declares, reconstruction is a completed success, then those who stand on that platform are estopped from any further argument or declamation on that subject. Governor Seymour in his speeches emphasizes the financial question as the one on which the canvass really turns; and all men who profess to deal with immediate and practical matters before theories and abstractions, unite in saying he is right. Especially must those who hold that reconstruction, by its completion, is put out of the case, admit the soundness of his view and hasten to deal with the issue he presents.

We certainly cannot carry on the Government, whether it continues republican or is merged into a despotism, without money; and to obtain it the people are to continue to be taxed. It is pretty generally agreed that taxation is already as heavy as can be borne. The resources of the country, including its labor, which stamps value upon everything, can endure but very few additional straws to their present load. Hence the financial question is the one that presses the hardest. Reconstruction amounts to nothing without the ready means to sustain it; and all questions of suffrage, bureaus, and military government must give way before the supreme urgency of the money issue. Years ago, Mr. Sumner and his school affected a lofty contempt for these questions of trade and commerce, of finance and the development of the national resources. They professed to believe that the Government was established as a sort of engine for the propulsion of their ideas on reform and progress among the people, and that the ways and means question was entirely aside from its proper administration. To-day they are confronted with the inquiry—How are we going to get along? This reform business has proved immensely expensive. This experiment in progress has drained us of our means. We gladly spent for the Union, and hold the debt incurred in its behalf to be sacred; but we have since raised and spent nearly as much more, and it has all gone for this idle experimenting, which is about to terminate, if persisted in, in the complete overturn of our republican system.

The real question, therefore, is that of paying our way. But it is equally plain that our way must lie parallel with the old constitutional paths, or our resources are exhausted already. Revolutionize the Government, and you throw all the fixed relations of industry and enterprise into chaos. Break up this equal plan which the Fathers wisely established for the States, and general confidence is simultaneously overthrown; and the subsequent work of building upon its ruins is very slow and tedious. In short, without a firm and enduring financial system, all these theories and experimentings fall to the ground at once. If the two are thus inextricably joined, it is not hard to tell which is practically underneath, and which supports the other.

The speeches of Governor Seymour set forth this view of the matter with singular perspicuity and impressiveness. He teaches what all reflecting men must well know, that, with such heavy taxes, such inordinate expenditure, such gross extravagance, and such criminal corruption, no Government can long go on, especially a Government instituted and upheld as ours is; thence this becomes the single issue of the campaign; upon this the radical party is to be tried. It has had supreme control of the finances for the past four years, and the country has only become more deeply involved. If matters continue thus we shall all go down in a common ruin. If a party is not to be arraigned on its past conduct, but expects the people to let that go and listen yet again to its fair promises for the future, then politics have become of no practical account, and there is no further use in disputing with guilty men for the control of the Government.

The Power Behind the Throne.

From the N. Y. World.

Wendell Phillips is the radical barometer. In his late speech at Boston he foretells the storm that is brewing for Grant, should that person, in event of an election to the Presidency, refuse to mould his policy with an eye single to the negro. It may strike the reader as indicrous to associate the idea of a policy with General Grant, but still it is necessary to use that collocation in order to foreshadow the radical design towards him. Should it be so ordered that the Chief Magistracy of this country is to be handed over to the head of the army, and that head proceed in his sphere in strict accordance with the destructive programme, well and good. Mr. Phillips and his coadjutors will, in that case, be in harmony with Grant and rather extol him, *à la* Lincoln, than otherwise. But once let him evince a tendency to moderation, and it is easy to see in Mr. Phillips' late speech the course that is to be pursued against him. He will be broken down. Such popular confidence in him as may now be felt will be done away with, and in the place thereof the seeds of hate, distrust, and insult sown.

If it be thought this is an extreme contingency, a simple reference to the campaign against Mr. Johnson will sufficiently show the contrary. When Mr. Johnson stood up alone of the Southern Senators, and refused to withdraw; when, by the exercise of his influence, he withheld Tennessee from formal secession; when, by such withholding, he held up the hands of those who restrained Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, no praise was too great for him who alone remained faithful among the faithless. Pulpits rang with his laudation; presses that now never mention him but with sneers exhausted themselves in his glorification; and, as the highest possible evincement of loyal gratitude, he was put upon the ticket with Mr. Lincoln and elected. Even after the death of that personage, and Mr. Johnson's consequent accession, he was still praised, still lauded, still glorified, still believed in. But he contravened radical ideas, and he fell. Those who had been educated up to believing him an Aristides were educated up to look on him as worse than Judas. It was even sought to impeach him, and the effort by only a hair's-breadth failed

Mutatis mutandis, the same agencies that broke down Mr. Johnson will, if he mutiny, break down General Grant. His drunkenness; his stoppage of exchange of prisoners; his amazing disregard of his brave men's lives; his "whitewashing report" to Mr. Johnson; his interference in behalf of Lee; his boggling at the platform—for he did boggle, be it known, and would have refused the candidacy had it not been fixed as it was; his double-dealing in the Stanton imbroglio; his slur on that representative Republican, General Butler; his complicity in swinging around the circle; his proven unveracity in the Cabinet; the cloud under which he left the army in 1854, with the "tureen story" at length; the pleasing manner in which he peacefully puffed his cigar when, on a certain day in Virginia, two thousand United States soldiers were shot dead and three thousand wounded in two hours' time, to the extraction of no further comment from their general than a *nonchalant*, "Well, we must try it again," as, lighting a fresh *partaga*, he left his comfortable camp chair to mount his horse;—these things and more will be brought up against him, and tipped with the same venom as the shafts now levelled at the once adored Johnson. Back of them, as back of them with Mr. Johnson, will be a furious Senate, largely reinforced with loil vagrants, and a bitter House. Great as he is, Grant will go down, if ever President, unless he be heart and soul with the Wades, Forneys, Butlers, Sumners, and Sickleses. The bull, be it soon or late, succumbs before the *tauridors*. And meantime where's our peace?

—Florence Nightingale has been confined to her room for eleven years.

—Rev. Dr. Spring has spent forty-five consecutive summers at Saratoga.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. BAILEY & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Cor. CHESNUT and TWELFTH,

tuths] PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4aw PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

STTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 13 49

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29]

In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 748 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS. —There are vacancies for beginners and advance pupils which may be filled this and next week. 27 eo3t

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 *NORTH SIXTH STREET,*

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 23 mths2m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 26 f

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO

218 & 220 S. FRONT S

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BO

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of two years' manufacture

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

8 28 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	121,800 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
89,000	State of New Jersey six Per Cent. Loan	91,670 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,875 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	26,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	30 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,802 50	
	Cost, $1,039,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	296 52	103,313 62
		$1,567,669 16

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John B. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernadou, C. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, F. R. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 22

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 3-4

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE S

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 76
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 33
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $83,695 23	INCOME FOR 1867, $350,000 00

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 15

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President

GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and issues all policies not liable to forfeiture.

Combining business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurance in force amounts to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,

No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas E. Tasker, James B. Longacre, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, John A. Wright, Charles Spencer. P. Morris Waln, J. Ira B. Mecrcary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne. 10 24 smfm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

FREE GALLERY. 8 10

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 8 10

THE FINANCES.

Horatio Seymour at the Academy of Music.

The Academy was crowded from parquette to dome, last evening, with ladies and gentlemen, to hear the address on the finances of the country. The speaker was introduced by Hon. William A. Wallace, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He spoke substantially as follows:—

Citizens of Philadelphia—I reached your city after a long journey over the great States of the West, and after having traversed the western portion of your own great State. I have seen much of all that goes to make up the material interests of our country. I have traversed the valleys of New York, have passed over the great plains of the West, and coming from these fertile regions yesterday, for the first time I saw the mineral regions of Pennsylvania. No man could traverse this farming country without feeling anew in his heart an admiration for this our glorious land, and no man can fail to find in his own heart a new desire to serve it in any way within his power. As I marked the resources of our country, as I studied its industrial pursuits, I found that the basis of prosperity of our country was the diffused prosperity all over the land. It is for us to see our commerce promoted and good order sustained throughout the land, and it is our duty to see that those whom we have entrusted with power wisely conduct the affairs of this great country. The great questions of the day should be approached with an earnest desire to do that which would be for the good of our land and in doing this politics should be eschewed. Four years ago I spoke to the people of this city upon the questions then involved in a Presidential election. Then war raged, the sword was doing its sharp work, and men were dying for the flag of the Union. The question then was, Should the Rebellion be brought to a close by force, and that alone? I then ventured to say that the policy of the Republican party would not only hinder the progress of the war, but would, in the future, hinder us in making our Union what it was in its early days. But the American people pronounced a different verdict. What has been the result of four years' rule? The war ceased three years ago, but our Union is not restored; our industry has not been brought back to its old channels; and never in any other period in the history of our land have business men been so perplexed with regard to their affairs. Disorder prevails in some portions of our land, and distress is known in another. We do not find the condition of things that existed before the unhappy Rebellion. Now, why have our Republican friends failed? Why is it that our Union is not restored? Why is it that the business man does not go forward with confidence in his enterprises? Simply for this reason: At an early period of the war the men in power adopted measures which were very far-reaching in their consequences. During that war we of the Democratic party gave them a generous support in many of their measures, and many of us in official position rendered them a generous support in the conduct of the war. Certain it is that it was carried on in an extravagant and wasteful manner. I think that the present condition of our country nearly proves we were right in our predictions. Why to-day is the honor of our country held in such low regard in the markets of Europe? Why is it that, if you would go to that selfish and impartial tribunal—the moneyed markets of the world—and offer your bonds, you can receive no more for them than for the securities of the Turk? Surely our country does not lack resources. After eight years' rule of the Republican party, why is it that we find the credit of our country a by-word in the financial markets of the country? This was not so once. The day was that the securities of our nation were sought after eagerly in Europe. He then considered the consequences of this discredit to the industry of our country, and said that the day was when a young man wished to go into business that men could be found who would give him assistance, but now the Government says, "Don't lend money at six or seven per cent., when we have to pay ten and twelve per cent." Now we find the enterprise of our country checked; and why is it, with the vast resources of this country, that the Republican party has signally failed in the conduct of the finances of the land? It is unjustly charged that the national obligations rest more lightly upon the Democrats than the Republicans. From the foundation of our Government up to 1860, a period of more than seventy years, this Government only spent seventeen hundred millions of dollars, yet during that time we carried on two foreign wars, purchased an extent of country twice as large as the original area of the States; we extended the limits of our land to the Pacific Ocean. This position we owe to the conduct of that party who, in spending seventeen hundred millions of dollars, made our country one of the wonders of the world. During four years, from 1860 to 1864, the Republican party spent three thousand millions of money. We were told in 1864 that, if we allowed force to settle these questions, our Union should be brought back and these enormous expenses should cease. Now what are the facts? During the four years of peace, up to June, 1868, these same men have spent sixteen hundred millions of dollars, which is nearly as much as was spent in more than the seventy years previous. What can they show for these immense expenditures? Has our Union been restored? Why, in three of the Southern States, it is a crime to exercise the elective franchise in voting for the next Presidential ticket, and one of these States was the home of Washington. At the outset of this Rebellion the Republican party congratulated the people of the country upon the success of their reconstruction scheme. They have now abandoned that position, and have changed front. Yet they tell us that to change front in the face of the enemy is a dangerous thing. They tell us that the South is one scene of outrage and disorder. There was in former times a great republic, the glory of which is to this day the admiration of the world—a great republic, jealous of its liberties—which was able by its power to conquer almost the entire world. That republic, military as it was, was so jealous of its liberties that it would not allow the shadow of a general of its army to fall upon the pavements of its imperial city. Yet we have been so accustomed to military despotism and orders, that they no longer excite any surprise in our minds. While knowing that the reconstruction scheme failed, I do not charge that the Republican party designed to do wrong, for God forbid that I should say or think it desired to injure the welfare of our country, but I do say, following a mistaken policy, they have brought our country to the very verge of ruin. The speaker then argued that the work of reconstruction should have been carried on in the same spirit that marked the construction of our Union, and that we could not afford to adopt a policy that was wasting our resources so rapidly and was tapping the labor of the country. He also argued that we should deal with the people of the South in such a spirit of kindness and generosity as would rekindle a love of Union in their breasts, and claimed that the non-restoration of the Union was owing to the fact that this doctrine was not carried out. He admitted there were many difficulties in the way of reconstruction, and argued that if the right spirit had been shown, the States would all now have been as they were before the war. The Republicans have done wrong in refusing to pacify the Southern people. They should have treated them with magnanimity instead of as foes. This is the true way to reconcile them to the Union, for fierce conduct can never bring back peace to our unhappy country. The make-up of the American people forbids that they will ever be conquered by the sword. With the money expended since the war, in the hands of careful managers, we would have peace and prosperity everywhere. If part of the money which has been expended during the past three years had been used in building railroads in the South, and encouraging the people there, instead of intermeddling and coercing them, to-day their merchants would have thronged this city purchasing goods, and instead of hate we would have fraternal regard. This would have lightened our taxes, increased our credit, and brought peace and security to our land. If the Republicans had used the money expended to crush the Southern people to pay off the national debt, there would have been removed by this time two thousand millions of dollars. Securities would have been more valuable and bonds would sell for one-third more than they now bring. We could make new loans at reduced rates, and increase the credit of the country both at home and abroad. He then spoke of the currency question, and showed how injurious and dangerous it was to have one kind of money for the bondholder and another for the laborer. Currency calling itself one dollar sells for seventy-five cents; and what security have we that it will ever bring any more? Nothing but a national bond, which pays ten per cent., which is about all that it is worth. The question, he said, was not whether he should be President, but whether the Republican leaders should continue their suicidal policy. It is a question of peace and prosperity. He loved his country heart and soul, and his only aim in becoming President is to preserve the Union and bring back peace. He dwelt upon the financial question at length, the unconstitutional doings of the more radical Republican leaders, and the prospect before the country in case that party should continue in power. He again appealed to his hearers on the necessity of having a check on Congress, and the only way to accomplish this is by the election of an opposition President. He closed his remarks by saying that the Democracy intend to fight for principles and truth until their efforts are crowned with victory, and that the Union may stand forever and forever.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

Three stands were erected on Broad street, and a large crowd assembled around each. The upper stand, near Walnut street, was presided over by Colonel William D. Lewis, Jr. Speeches were made by Samuel V. Mays, General McCandless, Theodore Oehlschlager, Esq., and L. C. Cassidy, Esq. After the meeting in the Academy Mr Seymour made a brief speech from this stand. On the east side of Broad street, near Locust, the second stand was located. John O'Byrne, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Theodore Oehlschager, Esq., Hon. Hiester Clymer, and others.

The third stand was near Spruce street. Hon. Charles Brown presided. Speeches were made by ex-Rev. R. S. Tharin and others. Several speeches were also made from the steps of the Academy.

During the evening the Hickory Club of Radnor, accompanied by a band of music, and carrying a large transparency, marched up Broad street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon William Adams was held by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of attempting to cast a fraudulent vote in the Tenth precinct of the Twenty-sixth ward.

—Margaret Chantry, residing at No. 2105 Locust street, fell on the pavement last evening, at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue, and broke her leg. She was taken home.

—The office of the Second and Third Street's Railway Company, at Moyamensing avenue and Tasker street, was broken into on Thursday night and robbed of a small sum of money and other property.

—Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending October 29, 1868:—Barrels of superfine, 9475; do. fine, 7; do. rye, 25; do. corn meal, 455; do. condemned, 12. Total, 9974.

—William Dougherty, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 2205 Montrose street, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday with injuries about the body, caused by falling into a basement.

—Mary Darling, the little girl who was seriously injured on Thursday, died at the Hospital last evening.

—Charles Connover, who cut his throat on Thursday night, was considered to be in a critical condition last evening.

—Revenue Detective Heilman yesterday seized three stills, in operation in Clifton street, Richmond, and one on Clearfield street. A still had been captured some weeks previously at one of the places where the seizure was made yesterday.

—George Wilkes won the race yesterday at the Point Breeze Park. Time—2·22¼, 2·27¾, 2·25½.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134.

—Sitka has had a conflagration.

—A silver lode has been discovered on Wyandotte island.

—There was a meeting of colored Democrats in Savannah yesterday.

—There was an immense Republican demonstration at Cataraugus last night.

—Thurlow Weed is expected to sail from Liverpool for the United States to-day.

—A grand German Republican mass meeting will be held in National Guards' Hall to-night.

—Maxon & Co.'s planing mill, at Westerly, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

—General Philip S. Cooke has commenced an action for libel against the *Army and Navy Journal*.

—Cotton imported from foreign countries will be exempt from import duty on and after the 1st prox.

—The Rev. Dr. John McVicker, of Columbia College, New York, died at Bloomingdale, on Thursday.

—A Republican procession was stoned in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday night. No serious injuries were inflicted.

—John R. Seibert, convicted of violating the United States Internal Revenue laws, has been pardoned by the President.

—The bet of one million of dollars offered by Mr. Helmbold, on Seymour and Blair, has been taken by two different parties.

—George H. Pendleton addressed a meeting at Lockport yesterday. Look out for large Republican gains in that locality.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed the people of Evansville, Ind., last night.

—Ex-Secretary of War, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, will address the citizens of Philadelphia in the Academy of Music this evening.

—Generals Porter and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, yesterday returned from California, where they had been on an inspection tour.

—Josiah L. Pike has been convicted, at Portsmouth, N. H., of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, and sentenced to be hung on November 10.

—The President has pardoned James Atkinson, who has served fifteen months of imprisonment of a term of fifteen years, for counterfeiting.

—Councilman Pullman, a prominent Republican of New York, was attacked yesterday by four ruffians and brutally beaten; his skull was fractured.

—Darius Allen, Chairman of the Democratic Naturalization Committee at Troy, N. Y., was yesterday arrested on the charge of forging naturalization papers.

—A woman named Ann Hares has been arrested in New York for attempting to kill a child two years of age by stamping on and kicking it in a most brutal manner.

—Patent Commissioner Foote will recommend to Congress the establishment of a workshop in connection with the Patent Office, for the manufacture and repair of models.

—A locomotive exploded on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, eighteen miles from Cincinnati, on Thursday night, killing the fireman and three boys, and wounding the engineer and a brakeman.

—The Democratic torchlight procession in Newark, N. J., on Thursday night, ended in violence. Those participating in the procession attacked inoffensive spectators, and robbed two saloons.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lord Stanley has not yet commenced the Parliamentary canvass at Lynn Regis. It is said he remains in London awaiting Secretary Seward's reply concerning the protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Maps, which are now said to have been prepared by order of the French Government, have been issued to show that the Second Empire strictly regarded its frontier as laid down in the treaties with the neighboring powers. It is inferred that this explanation is made to cover the Emperor's abandonment of the war policy.

Two scientific expeditions to the North Pole are now fitting out, one at Bremen, under Petermann, and the other at Havre, under Lumbert.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The South American mail steamer has arrived out. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 9th inst. The latest advices from Paraguay state that Lopez held Viletta with all his army. The allied army was daily expected. The Portuguese Consul had been forcibly taken from the American legation at Asuncion and shot. A United States war steamer had gone up the Paraguay river, and a peremptory demand would be made by the American commander for redress. The recent conduct of Minister Washburn is much censured at Buenos Ayres.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Escalante has resigned his office under the Provisional Goverment. General Dulce has finally accepted the appointment of Captain-General of Cuba, and will soon sail for Havana.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The estimated deficit in the revenues this year will reach £50,000,000. The Spanish Government seeks to raise a loan of 200,000,000 crowns at 6 per cent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War—Official Reports from General Sheridan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:—

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.—The following despatch from General Sheridan is just received:—

IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, Kansas, Department of Missouri, Oct. 28.—Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols—General Carr, with seven companies of the 5th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Pelton, struck the Indians on Shutner's creek, south of Beaver, on the 25th inst., killed ten Indians and five ponies, and captured three ponies. The next day he followed the Indians, who disputed his advance to protect their lodges and stock. The Indians burning the prairie to the windward not stopping the advance of the troops, they forced the Indians to abandon their rotes and camp, and lodge equipage, capturing and killing seventy-two horses. General Carr is still pursuing them. Colonel Burkhead is also in the same section, and I think before this has joined Gen. Carr.

(Signed) P. A. SHERIDAN.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

FROM NEW YORK.

Helmbold's Bets Taken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The bets of one million dollars offered through the newspapers by Helmbold, of Buchu notoriety, have been taken by two different parties.

A Riot.

About 11·50 o'clock last night Officer James Wright, of the First Police precinct, attempted to quell a riot among a number of workmen on pier No. 8, East River, when he was attacked by eight or ten ruffians, beaten and seriously injured. The rioters escaped before assistance could be rendered.

FROM NEWARK.

Outrages by Democratic Roughs.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—The Democratic torchlight procession last night culminated after midnight in violence, while they were passing Governor Ward's house. His gardener, standing quietly in front with a female domestic, was struck with a club and seriously injured. The windows were broken in with clubs, and the houses of some prominent Republicans were saluted with groans. The Post saloon, near the Market street depot, was ransacked and robbed. Mrs. Brian's saloon, on Market street, was also stripped of its contents, which were carried off by a party of ruffians from Jersey City.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—A fire at Westerly, R. I., this morning, destroyed C. Maxon & Co.'s planing mill and other buildings. The loss is about $25,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 29 MOON RISES.....5 33
SUN SETS.....4 38 HIGH WATER.....2 15

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr O. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Edwin Tuttle, Providence, do.
Schr H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Washington, do.
Schr Geo. W. Krebs, Carlisle, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Onrust, Jourdan, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Lynn, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, New Haven, do.
Sl'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sl'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Tom, Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Spray, Robinson, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr F. L. Smith, Beecher, 19 days from Brunswick, Ga., with scantling to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, from Leecsville, with lumber to captain.
Schr George Henry Soliday, 5 days from James river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Exchange, Jackson, 5 days from Pocomoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mattioa Spicer, Foxwell, 5 days from Potomac river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Sch Phebe, Jackson, from Pocomoke, with lumber to captain.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eleanor, Rosewarne, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Ship Albert, Erickson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Holyhead 16th inst.
Ship E. B. Haws, Stewart, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th inst.
Ship Island Home, Lisvell, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 16th inst.
Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, hence via Boston, for California, was spoken Aug. 27, lat 10 N., long 25 W.
Barque Astrea, Edwards, from Bristol Sept. 19 for Philadelphia, put into Madeira 7th inst. to readjust cargo, which had partially shifted.
Barque Hansen Gregory, Speedway, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th inst.
Barque Ariel, Douglass, hence, at London 15th inst.
Barque Idolgue, Durkee, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 17th inst.
Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, from Genoa for Philadelphia, was off Gibraltar 6th inst.
Barque R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, hence, at St. Thomas 15th inst., and was discharging on the 19th for Portau Prince.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, at Cardenas 22d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 23d inst., with 103 000 ft. lumber.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, at Matanzas 19th inst., chartered to load at Havana for Delaware Breakwater 400 hhds. sugar at $6 50 per hhd., and $1·0 per box.
Brig L. Warren, Cobb, at Cardenas 22d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Catawba, Webber, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th inst.
Brig Paragon, Shute, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, hence, at Portland 29th inst.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, cleared at Matanzas 15th inst., for Sierra Morena.
Schr J. W. Vannaman, Shaw, hence, at Boston 29th instant.
Schr Hattie Page, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th inst.
Schrs Evergreen, Bellcste; E. A. Atwood, Higgins; M. P. Carlisle, Potter; Elizabeth, Horner; and Asa Eldridge, Hickman, hence, at Providence 28th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence, at Mystic 28th instant.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 24th inst.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 26th inst.
Schrs Hiawatha, Newman; Race Horse, Pendar; and Sadah Cheney, hence, at Newburyport 28th inst.
Steamer Claymont, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 27th inst.
Steaming Adelia, hence, at New London 29th inst. for Salem.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In the month of November the iron can and nun buoys marking objects in Narraganselt bay, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island Sound, New Haven harbor, and channels through the lower bay of New York, will be removed, and spar buoys substituted for them for the winter.

Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole sale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

11rp PHILADELPHIA

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $3·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $3·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $4 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1·50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets, which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 5 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE GREAT

RURAL CEMETERY,

MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,

MOUNT MORIAH,

by geographical position, is

FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs or at No. 1336 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES

OF THE CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

APPLY TO

10 30 3t JOHN WARBURTON.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO

10 13 tuths1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS location—Four-story store No 218 ARCH Street. Possession 1st of January. Apply on the premises. 10 27 5t*

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with 3-story back building, No. 2320 GREEN Street; in good order, and immediate possession given. 10 30 2t*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 6 3

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JOSEPH B. MITCHELL (late of Philadelphia), deceased, all persons indebted to same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JOSEPH G. MITCHELL, } Executors.
10 17 6t* JACOB D. MITCHELL, } Executors. 3'k

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 92

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 220 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of Ree BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

RELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands,

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin g. Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 102 JONES' Alley

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE

FOR

POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

GRAND COMBINATION OF TWO COMPLETE OPERA COMPANIES.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that he will commence a brief season of Opera Bouffe performances (consisting of twelve nights only), at the Academy of Music on

MONDAY, Nov. 9,

when he will have the pleasure of introducing, for the first time, to the musical community of Philadelphia, the celebrated Opera by Offenbach, entitled

BARBE BLEUE.

Already presented at Niblo's Garden, New York, with RARE AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS,

In upwards of

ONE HUNDRED REPRESENTATIONS

For the thorough interpretation of this graceful and charming work, Mr. Bateman secured in Paris the services of an

ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE,

comprising a number of the

MOST EMINENT ARTISTES OF THE DAY.

With these are now united the

COMPLETE ORIGINAL COMPANY

which has hitherto appeared in Philadelphia under Mr Bateman's direction, thus forming an

OPERATIC COMBINATION

of unprecedented magnitude.

The celebrated prima donna of the Operas Comique and Bouffe,

MADEMOISELLE IRMA,

will make her first appearance here as Boulotte, in "Barbe Bleue," a part in which she is acknowledged to be without a rival.

MONSIEUR AUJAC,

the famous tenor and comedian, will sustain the character of Barbe Bleue (Blue Beard), his repeated triumphs in which are matters of musical history.

"Barbe Bleue" will be represented until changed,

EVERY EVENING.

Due notice will be given of the performance of

LA GRAND DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN

AND

LA BELLE HELENE,

with the brilliant and favorite artiste,

MADLLE TOSTEE,

as the heroine in both pieces. The entire casts will be made up of

NAMES OF OPERATIC EMINENCE.

Musical Director..... M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD

The Opera will be produced with an

AMPLE AND CAREFULLY CHOSEN ORCHESTRA

AND A

NUMEROUS AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED CHORUS.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS

will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 4 at the Box Office of the Academy, and at the Music Store of Messrs. BONER & CO., No. 1102 Chesnut street. [10 28 tf

ADMISSION..... ONE DOLLAR

(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—W. E. SINN & CO., Lessees.

THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,

THE WORRELL SISTERS,

SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE,

will appear, for the second time in this city, in the English version of

LA BELLE HELENE

PARIS AND HELEN;

OR, THE

GRECIAN ELOPEMENT.

To conclude with the

GOOD-FOR-NOTHING,

in which MISS JENNIE WORRELL will appear in her great specialty of

NAN,

introducing her unrivalled

CLOG DANCE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WM. E. SINN & CO.

beg leave to announce that they have obtained a copy *direct from London*, through the Author's agent, of H. J. Byron's successful Drama, entitled

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

which will be produced

MONDAY, November 9,

with new scenery, original music, startling mechanical effects, and in mense cast.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8

FIRE-FLY, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

LOTTA'S LAST APPEARANCE.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, At 2,

LAST FIRE-FLY MATINEE.

FIRE-FLY (with Songs and Dance)..... LOTTA

TO-NIGHT (Saturday, October 31,

Fourteenth and Last Time, FIRE-FLY.

FIRE-FLY (Last time)..... LOTTA

MONDAY, NEW PLAY—HE'S GOT MONEY.

MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—THE LANCASHIRE LASS.

MRS. JOHN DREW begs to announce to the public that she purchased from Lester Wallack, Esq., the sole right to present in this city H. J. Byron's successful drama called THE LANCASHIRE LASS, as soon as the manuscript play arrived in this country. The drama (now being acted at Wallack's, New York, with the greatest success) will be produced at the

ARCH STREET THEATRE

ON MONDAY EVENING, November 9,

WITH NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND GREAT CAST. 10 29 4t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 31,

Second Week of the Eminent Tragedian,

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

GREAT SUCCESS! HANG OUT THE BANNER! THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!

HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOMB!

Sixth Night of the new Romantic Drama entitled

F OR BRANDED,

embodying scenes in London and Paris at the present day; also the

WILD LIFE OF THE GIPSY TRIBES.

Mr E. L DAVENPORT in Four Characters.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts..$5.

Package of four Tickets..... $1.

Single Admission..... 50 cents.

For sale at Carl Sentz's Office (Boner's store), No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Mark Hassler's Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street. Engagements for Concerts, Commencements, Balls, Private Parties, etc., can be made at the offices. 10 14 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FERDINAND PAUWELS' GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING, "THE NEW REPUBLIC!" OR EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3w

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.

In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

ATLANTIC GARDEN THEATRE.—CALLOWHILL STREET, Bs LOW FIFTH.

LAST WEEK OF HORSE DRAMA.

FRENCH SPY.

KATE RAYMOND AND BLACK BESS. [10 27 5t*

MRS. CLARA FISHER MAEDER, who for the past twelve years in New York has been successful as a teacher of ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC READING, offers her services to young ladies desiring instruction in the above branches, or of adopting the STAGE as a profession. For terms and particulars, address Mrs MAEDER, ARCH ST

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

Horatio Seymour Now and Then.

HORATIO SEYMOUR addressed the Democratic masses of this city last evening. He is an orator of no mean ability, and his speech was as calm and fair an apology for his principles as could well be presented. In truth, it was characterized by a degree of calmness for which we were totally unprepared. Elsewhere and heretofore, Horatio Seymour has used the bitterest of invectives in alluding to the policy and record of his opponents. He has polluted his lips with the most opprobrious epithets, and branded the party of the war and the Union as false to every instinct of patriotism and humanity. But as the solemn hour at which the fate of the nation is to be decided approaches, his rampant spirit is awed into a supernatural calmness, and, inspired by the great weight of foreshadowed defeat, his fire and energy are completely subdued. So, instead of again launching forth a torrent of mere partisan abuse; instead of blowing upon his bugle a blast that will arouse his followers to a heroic contest over the last inch of ground which stands between the enemy in front and the ditch in the rear, he mildly insinuates that he has ever stood upon this same sober-minded platform, and deprecates a further advance of the foe. "I do not," he says, "charge on the Republican party that it designed to do wrong. I do not stand here to teach it. God forbid that I should say or that I should think that this great organization, dividing with us the population of the United States, did not design the welfare of our country."

Very mild words are these from the lips of Horatio Seymour, and spoken with a deep design, aside from the fear and trembling which possess the one who gives them utterance. But they come too late to avail him in this the hour of his extremity. The Tammany platform, upon which he stands with the most unqualified endorsement, is but a string of unmeasured calumnies, a direct arraignment of the loyal North upon the charge of treason, high-handed and outrageous beyond all measure when compared with the petty treason of Arnold, and Davis, and Lee. The previous utterances of Mr. Seymour himself, from his speech accepting the nomination which Vallandigham so unceremoniously thrust upon him, down to his advent upon the soil of Pennsylvania, are mere echoes of its pervading sentiment. Blair, the blatant demagogue and renegade, with whom Seymour has locked arms, and with whom he must stand or fall, has plainly announced the revolutionary programme which Horatio Seymour, a man with the highest sense of honor, is bound in all honor to inaugurate in case of success. "There is but one way," says Blair, in his Brodhead letter, "to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare the Reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, and allow the white (Rebel) people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives." The Democratic press of the South, from the New York *World* all the way down to the Mobile *Register*, have re-echoed the charge of disloyalty embraced in the Tammany platform, and endorsed the new Rebellion proclaimed with such display of honest bluster by Frank Blair. The Rebel orators of the South and the Democratic orators of the North, from Wade Hampton, the unrepentant traitor who dictated the Tammany platform, down to Lewis C. Cassidy, the pettifogging lawyer who dragged the corpse of Mary Mohrman into the Presidential canvass, have endorsed the full measure of all that has been written and printed in support of the resurrection of the "Lost Cause." And now, in the face of all this, Horatio Seymour pleads a gentle and conciliatory spirit, and is willing to share with the Republican party the claim of honesty of purpose and the desire to promote the best interests of our common country. If Mr. Seymour fancies that such a dull platitude will save him from the last pointed thrust, will cause the party of peace and Union to abate its earnestness and grant him quarter at the moment of final triumph, we fear—we know—that he is sadly mistaken.

On one point, more especially, does Mr. Seymour cry out in his extremity for forbearance. He holds up the past, and points with pride to his record during the war in this fashion:—

"We implored them to unite the whole North in spirit and in policy, by making us all feel we were battling for the Constitution of our country and for the Union which we love. We gave them, on the Democratic side, a generous, earnest support in all their measures. Even when we could not agree with them, some of us who held official positions—even when we thought that policy was wrong—admitted they had the right to mark out their policy; and *we cheerfully gave up our convictions as to the course that should be taken, and rendered them a generous support at all periods in the conduct of that war.*"

Now, when we read this paragraph we lose all patience with the man who has the unblushing impudence thus to pervert the truth. Forced to abandon his old platform of unmeasured abuse, he has the audacity to attempt to make a stand upon a platform every plank of which is rotten with falsehood. The manner in which he and his followers "cheerfully gave up their convictions as to the course that should be taken, and rendered a generous support at all periods in the conduct of that war," is unhappily a matter of history which is still fresh in the minds of every man who bore the brunt of the battle, of every halting hero who walks our streets, of every widowed woman who still laments the sacrifice of her life-companion, of every orphaned child who still cherishes the memory of his father's death in behalf of his native or adopted land. More than this, the incontrovertible figures, which even Horatio Seymour cannot twist or contort, show how this "cheerful giving up of their convictions" was appreciated by the men who wore the blue. The vote in 1864 in the volunteer regiments of eleven States, the only ones in which separate returns were made, stood 121,041 for Lincoln and 35,050 for McClellan, and the latter, it should be remembered, had, unlike Horatio Seymour, given something of a support to the prosecution of the war. One more witness on this point is the only one needed. General John A. Dix, a life-long Democrat, who has known Horatio Seymour a quarter of a century, and known him intimately, has said:—

"I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the Government which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit."

So much for Horatio Seymour, now and then. His change of front, his fear and trembling, his show of fair play and calm discussion, his bold attempt to falsify the truth which history has made its own, will not avail him. With General Dix, we shall be greatly disappointed if the American people choose such a man to rule over them in days fraught with peril like the present.

The Man Whom Philadelphia Delights to Honor.

TO-NIGHT Philadelphia receives one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons. The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton arrived in this city this morning, and will receive such a demonstration to-night as only loyal Philadelphia can give. When the people see standing before them the man who now, as a private citizen, comes to tell them of their duty, the mind will revert to the days of the past, and the services which that man has rendered to his country. In the darkest days of the war he became Secretary of War—a position the importance of which is not excelled by any in the land. If we date from that event his career, we would be astonished at the wonderful ability, stern integrity, and unswerving patriotism which it displayed. But it was before then that he first rendered the nation signal service. As a member of the Cabinet of Mr. James Buchanan he did what was done almost alone by a Cabinet officer, he detected and denounced and exposed the recreant treason of his colleagues. Called by Mr. Lincoln to the arduous duties of a most arduous post, how did he fulfil them? The people answer to-day. He is crowned with the reward of commendation from every quarter where commendation can be considered as a tribute to merit. He is, after leaving office and power, still viewed as a man of the greatest ability. On that head there is a universal assent. Even the opposition, which denounces him with singular malignity even for them, does not pretend to deny to Edwin M. Stanton a talent such as few men possess. His work was a master stroke, or rather a constant series of master strokes, for five long years. He had a supervision which was enough to break down the highest intellect. His mind was kept in a constant and never-ceasing strain. It was early morning, 4 or 5 o'clock, before the telegraph office ceased to contain him, seated pondering over the news received. His work was herculean, and he proved himself equal to the task. It was, indeed, a magnificent mission, both in the grandeur of results and the grandeur of the energy which was required to attain them. He well merits the encomium that he is "the greatest War Minister of the age." But not only as a man of talent does Mr. Stanton commend himself to our admiration. He has high moral qualities, qualities of heart as well as head. For five years he held a position which had the dispensing of over fifteen hundred millions of dollars. He could have coined money by merely questionable transactions, to say nothing of dishonest ones. He had it within his reach to make a fortune colossal beyond all calculation. He has had the bitterest enemies, who knew of the facilities he possessed, but there is yet to be found the first man, Rebel or Democrat, who will accuse him of a dishonest action.

Possessed of an easy fortune upon taking office, we hear not a word as to its increase now that he has left office. Such a tribute, in the silence of calumny, is one rarely paid to any official; and in consideration of the stirring times, though what we have passed, no slander is the highest compliment that any man could receive. As to his patriotism, we know the verdict. Throughout all his career, in every action of his official life, he has exhibited a devotion to country, a love of loyalty, and a hearty and sincere affection for freedom and detestation of treason and traitors, as will allow no man to question his hatred of the one and his love of the other. By his conduct he has made a multitude of bitter foes. All Rebels hate Edwin M. Stanton. All British enemies hate Edwin M. Stanton. All Rebel sympathizers hate Edwin M. Stanton. But for these hatreds he has to counterbalance the sincere and deep love and trusting confidence of all the loyal people of the land; and with them as his friends and admirers all denunciation from others tends only to his glory, and makes yet brighter the success and the purity of his career.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME" may do very well for a general reflection, but circumstances *do* alter cases, and sometimes the way of saying things can make a "deal of differ." Mr. Seymour bewailed last night that the country could be in such a condition that it was considered a crime for a man living within sight of the tomb of Washington to vote for that Constitution which Washington had labored to establish. As a very pretty euphuism the sentence deserves applause, but its general beauty was much improved by omitting that very ugly supplementary phrase which would have rounded it into perfect truthfulness, viz., that the aforesaid injured man had been a traitor in arms against his country and all her best interests.

NEW YORK CITY.—The registration of voter in New York city, which is to be completed to-day, gives a clue to the enormity of the frauds which the Democratic party are about perpetrating there. Already 150,461 voters have been registered, to 106,297 during the corresponding days of last year—an increase of 44,164. If the same proportionate number are registered to-day, the total for the present year will reach 158,000. Taking the registration and votes of the Presidential election of 1864, and of the State election of 1867, and we can approximate the Democratic vote of Tuesday next, as follows:—

	1864.	1867.	1868.
Registration	126 990	123,018	158 000
Total vote	110,390	111,862	137,500
Percentage	87	87	87
Republican vote	36,681	26 098	35,000
Democratic vote	73,709	85 761	102,500
Dem. majority	37 028	59,666	67,500

So the country districts of New York must give a majority of full 70,000 to overcome this enormous fraud. If they do as well as they have done in the past it may be done.

TEXAS.

Another View of Reconstruction in the Southwest.

From the Houston Times, Oct. 18.

Texas is slowly but surely rising into prosperity. Money is being brought into the State in many ways not thought of before the war. Cotton is and always will be produced successfully in Texas, and it will always bring a moderately good price. Corn is raised abundantly, and when distilling becomes general, as it will, it will be very profitable. The hide trade is now beginning to rival the cotton crop, and we believe that from this time forth it will be worth as much to Texas as the cotton trade. The hide trade in Texas is destined to become a source of great wealth. The wool trade, we apprehend, is about half the value of the cotton trade, and will almost equal it after a while. The tallow trade is also growing into importance, and will soon become a source of great revenue. The wine trade of Texas is increasing every year, and will ultimately become one of the largest and most prosperous industries in the State. When the railroads are extended a little further into the interior, the flour trade will soon become one of the largest and most profitable in the State. The beef and cattle trade is already very large and prosperous, and as soon as packing establishments are erected at all needful points that trade will become a leading one in the State. The castor bean and the California clover are both attracting attention, and will be sources of much profit. In a few years the present small but general and profitable business of raising sorghum, and making molasses and sugar from it, will become a profitable business for Texas. Hay-making, from clover, from millet, from Hungarian grass, from crab grass, from pea vines, and from many other materials, will become general and profitable in this State. Manufactories of cotton, wool leather, horns, and bones, and many other things, into articles of use and commerce, have already commenced in the State, and will continue to spread and prosper. Potatoes, ground peas, cabbages, onions, garlic, and smaller things, which enter so largely into the industry and prosperity of other countries, are now being largely produced in Texas, and will soon be generally and abundantly produced for home consumption and commerce. The raising of horses and mules was injured as a business by the war, but is now recovering, and with the improvement in stock now going on, Texas will soon become the equal of Kentucky in this noble industry. The way to bring 10,000,000 of people here to produce all the wealth with which the soil of Texas teems is to extend each one of the railroads one hundred miles a year.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE THREE HUNDRED AND fifty-first Anniversary of the Reformation will be observed with appropriate services, To-morrow morning and evening, at ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth. Rev. J. A. KUNKELMAN, pastor, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. CHARLES N. SCHAEFFER in the evening. The music, augmented by a brass quartette of the best talent, will be under the direction of Mr. H. Knauff, and the floral decorations by Mr. William Southwood, will be peculiarly beautiful. Sunday-School celebration in the afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

PASSYUNK BAPTIST CHURCH, PASSYUNK Road, below Broad street.—Preaching To-morrow Morning by Rev. Dr. TEASDALE, of Columbus, Miss. Evening by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM SMITH. Afternoon, the annual Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be celebrated. Speaking by Rev. J. H. PETERS, Rev. CODVILLE, Rev DEITZ, Rev. JOSEPH PERRY, and the Pastor. Singing by the children, conducted by Mr. J. Watt. Exercises commence at 2½ P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—UNDER the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The first of a series of Sermons will be preached To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, by the Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the corner of SEVENTH Street and WASHINGTON Square. Seats reserved for young men. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

"HOME IN EDEN."—REV. DR. MARCH will commence a series of Sunday Evening Sermons on 'HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE" To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. First subject as above. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Race, on Sunday next at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. W. HUMPHREYS, the pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 o'clock P. M. All are invited.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Children's Church in the afternoon. Monthly Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

REV. CHARLES KEYSER, PASTOR of ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race, preaches every Sabbath Morning and Evening; also, on Wednesday Evenings.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT streets.—Rev. T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, of New Brunswick, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½, evening.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ and 8.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. GADSDEN, OF Charleston, S. C., will preach To-morrow morning in ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, on FRANKLIN Street, above Brown. Evening service, with preaching by the Rector, at 7½ P. M.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.— Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. DANIELS will lecture at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., on a subject proposed by the audience. 1t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND **STRETCHED** from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottel, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 319 S. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 1 102 6p

THE ILLITERATE OLD LADY.

There was an old lady
Who knew of four seasons,
Spring and Summer, and Autumn and Fall,"
Now it's Autumn and Fall,
And that's one of the reasons
Why we need clothes from the GREAT BROWN HALL!

The above is a short poem, but the old lady was short of information on the subject, and it wouldn't do to spin too long yarn about it. The old lady's information, by the way, was tolerably good as far as it went, but there wasn't quite enough of it, which reminds us to say that if we were to tell all we know about the immense stock of SEASONABLE CLOTHING at Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, for the present AUTUMN AND FALL, there would be no room in this paper for anything else. So we briefly sing,

Clothes for Autumn!
See! We've bought 'em.
ROCKHILL & WILSON provide for the Fall!
Altogether,
This is the weather
When we need Clothes from the GREAT BROWN HALL!

Browner and browner turn the Autumn leaves, gentlemen; but our GREAT BROWN STORE is the same shade of Brown all the year round, and we don't leave as all, but keep on, selling you Clothes cheap for cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

Just in store, a new and very choice invoice of genuine imported

CABANAS,
PARTAGAS,
CAROLINAS,
FIGARO,

And other Brands, at prices reduced lower than for years past.

ALSO, S. O. FUGUET & SON'S

MARIANA RITA,

Fully equal to any and all imported Cigars, at prices thirty per cent. lower than the imported.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

No. 9 of Fall Trotting Meetings.

MONDAY NEXT, 2D NOVEMBER, at 3 P. M.,

The horses GENERAL THOMAS, CARRIE, LITTLE PET, BAY GEORGE, and LADY LIGHTFOOT will contest. [1t

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 17

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

6 20 3m4p

NEW AMERICAN CHROMOS JUST PUBLISHED,

I. THE ARRIVAL OF HENDRICK HUDSON in New York Bay in 1609, in the Yacht "Half Moon."

II. THE RECEDING RACE; or, The Last of the Indians. A companion to No. 1.

These Chromos are true *fac similes* of the spirited originals.

III. AMERICAN SPRING FLOWERS, A.

IV. AMERICAN SPRING FLOWERS, B.

These flowers were selected and painted by the well-known artist, Miss Ellen Thayer.

The copies are true to nature, and are charming paintings.

The above Chromos are for sale only at

G. W. PITCHER'S

CHEAP BOOK AND CHROMO STORE,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street. 608

We have also in stock a splendid assortment of Chromos, Landscape and Figure Pieces, after American and Foreign Artists, which we are selling less than Publishers' prices. 10 31 2t

SAVE YOUR MONEY

And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

BOOT POLISH.

A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.

TRY IT SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 28 w4m4p

MADAM ROESSLER, COSTUMER,

No. 321 GREEN Street,

has just returned from Paris with A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF COSTUMES, FOR FANCY BALLS, PARTIES, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, FETES, ETC., which will be loaned at VERY REASONABLE RATE. [10 29 3t4p

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1868.

10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession—The handsome double front Residence, No. 1915 Green street; all modern improvements, 14 rooms, large grapery, etc.; terms accommodating. Apply to H. W. GRAY, No. 1103 Chesnut St., or to J. H. WHEELER, No. 1139 S. Fifth St. 10 31 3t*

What is Dyspepsia?

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in All Parts of the System arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard.*

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

The increasing demand for Elegant and Artistic Silver Wares has decided us to open our New Establishment with a larger and superior stock to any hitherto shown in Philadelphia, and with that view have taken the SPECIAL AGENCY for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares of the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Silver Wares of this justly celebrated Company are now universally acknowledged to be superior in quality, good taste, and finish to any Silver Goods produced in this country.

Every desirable Silver Article manufactured by the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be found in our cases, and a succession of future novelties has been arranged for as fast as they can be made from time to time.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

Special Agency for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares

OF

THE CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 thstu16trp PHILADELPHIA.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,

IN

LACE CURTAINS,

IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,

Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 23 w4p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 22

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening in the new sensation drama of *F; or, Branded.* The nautical drama of *The Pilot*, adapted from J. Fenimore Cooper's novel, is announced, and will shortly be produced.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will give her last kick in Philadelphia—for the present at least—this evening. *Fire-fly* will be performed.

On Monday the new drama entitled *He's Got Money* will be produced with new scenery.

On Monday Nov. 9th, H. J. Byron's drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be brought out.

We understand that Colonel Fitzgerald's new five-act drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be produced shortly. This play discusses the labor question, but only incidentally, and its romantic attractions are said to be great.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear this evening in the English version of *La Belle Helene*, entitled *Paris and Helen; or the Grecian Elopement*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Good for Nothing*, in which Miss Jennie Worrell will appear as "Nan" and will execute a clog dance. The new drama by H. J. Byron, entitled *The Lancashire Lass* will be produced on Monday, November 9th.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras and the New York Philharmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Reformation" Symphony at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their first classical matinee, at Musical Fund Hall to-day

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Childrens'. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TOOTH PULLING—SENSATION WITHOUT A SENSATION.—Yesterday afternoon, after wrestling with a severe tooth-ache thirty-six hours, we read in the "Democrat" that at the rooms of the Dental Association teeth were extracted without pain. We have extracted teeth from apples, dough-nuts, short-cakes, and *such* things without either pain or paying, but felt a little dubious about trying this new style as advertised; but at last the misery got the better of our fears and we forthwith started for room No 19 Cooper Institute, city of New York Found a very nice place, very nice gentleman; sat down in big chair; leaned our head gently back; good-looking man examined the destructive works in our cranium; young lady pinned a towel about our neck, and did it *just as nice* then we took a little tube attached to a long pipe which led somewhere; gave a few sucks on the aforesaid tube, and while we were trying to think of two things at the same time, one of which things seemed to go to the right and the other to the left, we heard a rumbling, as of a train of cars in the distance playing the 'anvil chorus,' with all the delicious music accompanying the same, and, all of a sudden, were brought to by the hand of the young lady on our face, and a gentle voice asking in plaintive whispers, "How do you feel?" When, upon following the example of the husky boys of the large cities and small villages, we replied, as with one accord, "Belly." We asked the conductor of the aforesaid doings when he was going to pull "those are teeth," whereupon he smiled and said, 'When they come it again;" and that is all we knew about it. Sure enough, the two grumbling members of our molar congress had been successfully impeached and removed, and all in the space of half a minute; and we knew nothing of it, and almost regretted, so delightful was the sensation, that we had not all of them taken out. Then we rose from the chair, listened to the playing of Dixie on an imported music box, of rare excellence and workmanship, just brought from Switzerland by Dr. Colton, who explained to us the beauties of the same. Another gentlemen sat down in the chair and in one minute by the watch had eight teeth removed from his aching face without feeling any pain, or experiencing any unpleasant feeling or sensation. Seriously, this is one of the greatest inventions of the age. There seems to be nothing terrible about having teeth extracted, and people submit to all sorts of horrors while teeth are aching, rather than part with them. But this Association certainly does extract teeth without pain or serious inconveniences, by means of gas, made and used for the purpose, which renders the person operated upon insensible, without leaving behind the deleterious effects of chloroform. After the operation—which consumed less time than to read this article—we affixed our name to a register whereon upwards of thirty thousand people had testified to the same as we now testify here, that the Colton Dental Association do for a certainty extract teeth without giving pain to the person. We should not be at all surprised some day to learn of school children visiting these rooms to have their teeth pulled out for fun.—"The Democrat."

LADIES, LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

We would call special attention to the prices named below by Mr. Finn, as they appear remarkably cheap, considering the excellent quality of goods they represent. Economical prices are what the ladies desire, and in making their fall purchases we would advise them to consider these figures:—

Corsets, good *woven whalebone* $1 per pair.
Ladies' Vests, heavy, $1 per pair.
Ladies' Vests, much better, $1·25 and up.
Children's Vests, good, 50 cents and up.
Ladies' Stockings, *full regular*, 32 cents.
Ladies' Stockings, good iron frame, 40 cents.
Children's Stockings prices to correspond.
Men's Half-hose, very good, 23 *and* 25 *cents.*
Men's Underwear at low figures.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. Corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE 32 CENT STOCKING!
The 32 cent Stocking!
The 32 cent Stocking!
The 32 cent Stocking!

The 32 cent Stocking is *full regular*, heavy, and good fabric. There is probably not a wholesale house in the city selling as good an article for as little money. Mr. Finn also has a full line of Iron Frame Stockings and Ladies' and Children's Vests and Drawers, which he is offering at very low prices. Ladies, you will probably save money by looking at these goods before buying elsewhere.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. Corner Arch and Seventh streets.

GILT AND WALNUT CORNICES and Mouldings for Curtains; also rich Centre Loops, Fringes, and Gimps, at half the prices usually asked for them; also, Lace and Muslin Curtains, very low, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CURTAIN LOOPS, CENTRE TASSELS, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, etc., at half the usual prices, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE BEDDING,
Spring Mattresses,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss Mattresses,
Husk Mattresses,
Fine Feather Beds,
Superior Bolsters and Pillows.

At PATTEN'S Bedding and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OBSERVE.
First quality of material,
First-class workmanship,
Latest style, is the
Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

JUST BEING OPENED,
All new,
Brown, Drab, and Green-mixed Irish Freize Coatings,
Dark and Light Brown and Green Scotch Cheviots,
for suits,
Black, Brown, Dahlia, Blue, and the beautiful
NEW COLORED BEAVERS,
for Walking and Evening Coats, an elegant novelty for Gents' wear, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
An endless variety of Fancy Cassimeres.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.—Any means that will make art popular, that will serve to educate the public taste, and that will furnish really good works of art for the embellishment of homes at such low prices as will place them within the reach of everybody, rich and poor ought to be hailed with marked satisfaction by all lovers of art, and all who believe in the refining and elevating influence of the beautiful and the good. The modern art of chromo-lithography supplies a *desideratum* that has long been needed, and the perfection that has been reached in the best works of this class is as astonishing as it is gratifying. While a Chromo will never equal a first-rate original, any person of taste in art will much prefer a good chromo copy, which will give the style, color, and spirit of an approved picture, to an indifferent original painting.

Pilcher, No. 708 Chesnut street, has an infinite variety of Chromos, from the simplest to the most elaborate subjects, and at all prices. Among the latest additions to his extensive stock are a couple of companion pieces, one representing the arrival of Hendrick Hudson in New York Bay in 1609, in the Yacht "Half Moon," and the other entitled "The Receding Race," representing the Indians departing before the march of civilization. "American Spring Flowers" make this a subject of two very pretty and attractive Chromos, which would ornament any parlor in the land. A few dollars judiciously expended on such works as these will confer more real gratification than they would in almost any other way.

BUY THE GROVER & BAKER.—We are glad to find that the home necessity of having a sewing machine in every family is being more and more acknowledged. The business in this branch of trade was never more active than at the present time, at least if we may judge from what we witness daily at the rooms of the Grover & Baker Company, No. 730 Chesnut street. We are pleased also to find that the machines of this Company are receiving the general and particular preference which they richly deserve. In the whole range of mechanical inventions there is no instrument in existence which meets so splendidly and satisfactorily the claims made for it by its inventors and proprietors as the Grover & Baker sewing machine The specimens of its workmanship, the magnificent testimonials, and the remarkable ease with which these machines are operated, all combine to render them preferable to all others.

LATE foreign advices mention the fact—"To the American Button Hole Overseaming and Sewing Machine was awarded the *gold medal* over all competitors, at the recent Havre International Exposition." We understand that this truly marvellous machine has also taken the *first premium* at all the State and county fairs in this country the present season wherever it has been entered for competition. There reports from these fairs are still coming in, and after they are all over we will publish a list of premiums that will astonish all parties interested. The machine is for sale at the S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets,

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used. It cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

AMONG THE MANY well-regulated establishments in the City of Brotherly Love, one of the most conspicuous is the mammoth dry goods establishment of E. R. Lee, No. 43 North Eighth street, which is attended by well instructed salesmen and saleswomen. The line of goods is first-class, and embraces all the latest styles and patterns. This firm make a specialty of kid gloves, velveteens, black silks, and dress goods. Give them a call and examine for yourselves.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to be at the sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 2 at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers No. 504 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 611, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Nearly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

PEOPLE'S BENEFIT,
AT OAK HALL, TO DAY (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 31, 1868

DOORS OPEN AT 6½ O'CLOCK A. M.
PERFORMANCES COMMENCE AT 7 A. M.
ADMISSION FREE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
PROGRAMME.
PART 1ST.

1. The "Indispensable Suit," $28.
2. The Walking Jackets $12.
3. The Chesterfields, $12 to $25.
4. The Fall Overcoats, $7·50 to $20.
5. The Black Suits, for $18 and upwards.

PART 2D.

1. The Lads' Chesterfields,
2. The Boys' Garabaldis.
3. The Children's Bismarcks.
4. The Small Overcoats.
5. The Velvet Suits.
6. The Cheap School Suits.

Note.—The House Closes at 10 o'clock P. M.
The House Closes at 10 o'clock P. M.
The House Closes at 10 o'clock P. M.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JOLINE—ELLEGOOD.—October 27, 1868, by Rev. J. B. Meddaugh, at the residence of the bride's parents, EDWARD R. JOLINE, son of Captain William Joline, to LOUISA D. ELLEGOOD, both of this city.

DIED.

COWPERTHWAIT.—On the 31st instant, JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1726 Girard avenue, on Monday, November 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARK.—On Friday evening, the 30th instant, Mrs. MARIA, widow of the late John B. Mark, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, W. V. Justice, No. 1331 Marshall street, on Monday next at 1 o'clock.

McEWAN.—On the 29th instant, MARY BROSIER, daughter of Henry D. and Sallie B. McEwan, aged 8 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 329 Greenwich street, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Moriah Cemetery

MARCHMENT.—On the morning of the 31st instant, STEPHEN L. MARCHMENT, in the 25th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PAULUS.—On the 27th inst., CHARLES PAULUS, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends, and William B. Schnider Lodge, No. 419, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark, No. 91; Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F.; and all the societies of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Congress street, on Sunday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth street Union Vault.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 19

DRY GOODS.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 North NINTH Street,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
The Greatest Bargains Offered This Year.
EPINGLINE SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
AT $1·25 A YARD.
These goods cost $1·75 to import, and are sold at $2·50 retail. We offer them as a special bargain.
Paris Corded Poplins, 31c. cost 49c. to import.
Mari Poplins, Grey Plaid Poplins, etc.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
150 PIECES BEST CALICOES, 12½ CTS.
Broche and Blanket Shawls, from Auction.
Bargains in all-wool Bed Spreads, $3·75, $4, and $4·25
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
10 cases Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc,
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 27, 28, etc.
Heaviest and best Unbleached Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
Black and Gold Mixed Waterproofs.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50c. to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 12½, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 45 and 50c.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Plain and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
MERINO GOODS.
Splendid assortment Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Ladies' Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½ $1·75, $1·87½, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·37½, $2·50.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts, 75c., $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·37½, $2·50.
Gents' Merino Drawers.
Misses' Merino Vests, 37½, 50, and 62½c.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
100 dozen Tucked Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
50 dozen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 11 cents.
Small Plaid Wool Shawls, 75 cents.
All wool Cassimeres, $1, worth $1·50.
Fine assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
100 dozen Silk Fleeced Gloves, 25 cents.
FARIES & WARNER,
1t No. 223 N. NINTH St., above Race.

NOW OPENING
AT
THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE.
HANDSOME NEW WINTER CLOAKINGS,
EUGENIE VELOURS,
ASTRACHANS, and
SEAL SHINE,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
THE FUR DEPARTMENT
AT
THE BEE-HIVE
Is now fully supplied with the best assortment of
LADIES' RICH FURS
Ever exhibited, ranging in price
From $5 to $500 the Set.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
10 31 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
LINEN DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Together with our large stock of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CRASH, ETC.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at LOCUST Street Wharf, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
19 20 28 No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

DRY GOODS.
J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17 South EIGHTH Street,
BELOW MARKET,
Has now open one of the most complete stocks of
Ladies' Dress Goods and Shawls
Ever opened on EIGHTH STREET, which he is offering at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. 10 31 5t
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY FROM AUCTION,
50 pieces EXTRA HEAVY AND EXTRA FINE STRIPE POPLINS, 38 and 45 cents; cost over 60 to import.
FINE DOUBLE WIDTH FRENCH POPLINS, 88 cents and $1.
HANDSOME SILK EPINGLINES.
SUPERB BLACK BIARRITZ CLOTH, 2 HEAVY.
4-4 SERGE CLOTHS FOR SUITS.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, $1·87, $2·00, $2·25.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2·75, and $3.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS, $3·50 to $5.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN THE MARKET.
SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS.
100 dozen FALL COLORS KID GLOVES from auction $1·10.
Also, GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
20 dozen Men's Real Kid, Dark Colors, $1·25.
Job lot Gents' White Dog Gloves, $1.
A splendid line of Ladies' Merino Hosiery.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Great Bargains.
Men's Colored Border Hdkfs., 37, 45, and 50 cents.
Genuine Balbriggan Hosiery; very low.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs, a specialty.
DOMET AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS in variety.
CANTON FLANNELS, Bleached and Brown.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear.
Black Alpacas, cheapest in the city.
50 pieces Merrimac Calicoes, 12½ cents.
4-4 English Chintzes (Hoyle's) 25 and 28 cents.
100 pieces 6-4 FRENCH SHEER MULL, for Evening Dresses 87½ cents to $1. Cost double. Only 10 yards in a dress.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
VELVETEENS FROM AUCTION.
VELVETEENS, ALL SHADES.
VELVETEENS, HANDSOME BROWNS.
VELVETEENS, ELEGANT BLACKS.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, BEST IN THE MARKET.
POISON'S BEST VELVETS.
Housekeeping Goods, a Full Line.
Damask Table Linens, extra heavy.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc. etc.
Dress Goods! Dress Goods!
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS TO REDUCE STOCK.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS CLOSING OUT
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
10 31 tuth2t PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Several lots of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Ladies' Berlin Thread and Spun Silk Gloves, lined
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, and Berlin Gloves, lined.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality, fall colors.
A good quality Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Coventry and Magic Ruffings.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Suspenders, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3·75, $4·75, $5, $5·75 up to $12,
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, cheap, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾; 25, 28, 31, 37, 40, and 50c.
One bale Domet Flannel, 28, that are worth 33.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
SIAM PLAID POPLINS.
Plaid Poplins, 80 and 87½ cents.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, good makes, cheap.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels, 12½ cents.
Huckaback and Damask Towels that are bargains.
Table Linens and Napkins.
Shirting, Pillow case, and Sheeting Muslins.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Waterproof Cloaking Cloths cheap. 10 3 sw

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
LINENS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
NO DRESS GOODS.
Being the OLDEST Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED TO-DAY FROM YESTERDAY'S SALES,
HEAVY SICILIAN POPLINS,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
Brown, Blue, Purple, Green, and Wine Colors.
At 44 Cents, Cost 65 to Import.
Also, 25 PIECES HEAVY POPLINS,
Paris Stripes, all colors, at 33 cents, cost 42 cents to land.
ALSO, ONE LOT
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES,
37½ cents, cost 60 cents.
ALSO, ONE LOT
VERY RICH SILK SERGES,
Most Desirable Colorings, at $1 50, less than cost to import.
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
10 29 thstu2t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CLOAKINGS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,
By bestowing unusual care in selecting their always large stock of these goods, have now on exhibition an unexceptionably perfect stock, at unexceptionably low prices. They invite an examination.
BLACK MOSCOWS,
BLACK CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK VELOURS,
BLACK CASTORS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
BLACK DOESKINS,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK VELVETEENS. [9 26 fstu3mrp

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORCE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS, SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner, 10 30 2mrp

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
DRESS GOODS
AT ABOUT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION
DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 31 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 37½ CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 40 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 50 CENTS.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at 75c., worth $1.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at $1, worth $1 37½.
SATIN CHARLOTTE, AT $1·25.
A NOVELTY IN FRENCH POPLINS, WORTH 62½.
All wool Epinglines, $1·25, worth $1·62½.
VELOUR OTTOMANS.
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED, AT $1·50, WORTH $2
Handsome Silk Epinglines $1.75 to $3,
Plaid Irish Poplins, at $1·25, cost $2·00
Plaid all wool Poplins, 75c. to $1·50.
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS.
BEST MAKES, ALL COLORS, AT LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAINS FOR SUITS.
BLACK GROS GRAINS FOR WALKING DRESSES.
BLACK GROS GRAINS, ALL QUALITIES.
Black Silks with Lustre, at low prices.
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
ALL QUALITIES, $2 TO $6.
New styles of Striped Silks, at $2·50 and $3 25.
Closing out Polka lot silks $2, cost $3.
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS.
The best in the market, from $6 50 to $20.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
Ladies' and Misses' Shawls, of every variety, at very low prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, FROM Auction, 1 lot of LADIES' MERINO VESTS, good, 62c.; worth 87.
1 lot of LADIES' MERINO VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, $1; worth $1·50.
MISSES' MERINO VESTS half price, 37, 44, and 50c.
Only six pieces superior BLACK ALPACA, at 37c.
1 lot very superior GOLDEN STRIPE FRENCH POPLINS, 31c.; worth 50.
[illegible] DOUBLE WIDTH MILAN SERGES, plain mottled ground at 62c; worth 87.
FRENCH ALL-SILK MANTILLA VELVET, at $1·00 and $1·25; great bargain.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS; great bargains.
REAL FRENCH LACE CURTAINS; great bargains.
An invoice of LADIES' TRAVELLING SATCHELS or BAGS, at very low prices.
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
10 31 sw1t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb.
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [8 26 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 6 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

WANTS.
WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred.
Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets.
Address "Home," this office. 10 29 6t

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.
There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.
Sold in the original style of bottles labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 16 swrp (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2504

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 1266. 10 12 13m

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

PUNCHIANA, FUNIANA, AND MISCELLANIANA: ALL HAVING A WITTY TENDENCY, ACCORDING TO OUR SERIES EDITOR.

Punchiana.

We see an incessant advertisement, "Church before Party." Of course. Quite right. Church in the morning, Party in the evening. What need of such iteration?

LINGUA EAST ANGLIA.

Suffolk Rustic (in the peculiar Eastern counties tune, too subtle for notation)—"Wh'hiet'th'hollbo'! Hindercom'adow!"

[This was worse than Greek to the young gentleman from London, to whom it was shouted, so we give a translation—"Get into the ditch, Bo'" (Suffolk appellative), "There (yonder) comes a Wood-Pigeon!"]

A TITLE TO CATCH A TORY.—Miss Braddon's forthcoming work, *Run to Earth*, is advertised as a "A Novel of Incident." Well, now, not knowing this, one might have supposed that *Run to Earth* was a historical and political novel, of which the hero was Fox.

CALLER OU!—A newspaper paragraph states that there has been a pretty general fall of oyster spat in most of the grounds. This is good news. Let us hope the general fall of oyster spat will be followed by as general a fall of oysters.

PROBABLE PUBLICATIONS.

"Through Mud and Mire," a Novel by the Author of "Through Flood and Flame."

"Holiday Roses," a Treatise by the writer of "Workaday Briers."

"The Eccentric London Square," a Narrative by the Author of "The Regular Swiss Round."

"Tame as a Canary," a Romance by the writer of "Wild as a Hawk."

"Candles, Basins, and Gongs," a Series of Lectures by the Author of "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets."

A WORDE ROM AN OLD WOMAN.—"Mrs. Grundy's Grandmother" writes to us to say that she entirely disapproves of giving veils to servants. Why, deary me! the hussies nowadays all carry parasols, so dreadfully afraid are they of spoiling their complexions! And as for letting them wear veils, why, lawks! they'd next be wanting drags to take 'em to the Darby!

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.—Effie (our Parson's little daughter: her first experience of "church." Aloud—with intense surprise). "'Pa, and all the dear little boys in their nightgowns, going to bye-bye!!"

A PROVERB ON TEST.—If all proverbs were true, the civil war in Spain would afford grounds for the hope of being paid to Spanish bondholders. But it does not always happen that, when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.

WHAT IT ENDS IN.—You have been staying at a friend's house for a few days. You are on the point of going away, and find the servants all on the tiptoe of expectation. You must be deeply gratified by the great interest they take in you personally, extending as it does to the tips of your fingers.

A CASE FOR SIR RICHARD MAYNE.

Intellectual Creature—"No, it's utterly impossible for a fellah to stand this disgusting weather. I feel as if all my bwains were going to the dogs."

Lady—"Dear, dear! Poor dogs!"

READ ON, MR. DEAN.—We applaud the ingenuity of the Dean of Cork in selecting for the text of his sermon in behalf of the Irish Church, the verse about a certain crew beckoning to their partners in the other ship to come and help them. But may we be allowed to remember that their distress arose from having a vast quantity of fishes, of which they would make no use, and which threatened to sink them, and that "the other ship" got into distress by helping. Some texts are double-edged.

SUGGESTION BY A SUFFERER.—Is the operator disposed to be too talkative when you sit down to have your hair cut? As he is sure to ask how you wish it done, you can easily give him a hint by telling him to cut it short.

THE PUPPIES OF THE CHURCH.—Considering how dandified they are in the matter of their vestments, the Ritualists may be regarded as the puppies of the Church-fold, rather than the sheep-dogs. Certainly as safeguards against the Romish wolves, they are hardly to be trusted; and if we may not call out "*Cave Canem*" in regard to them, we at least may give the caution "*Cave Directorium Anglicanum!*"

POETRY AND PROSE.—Frederick and Amy were watching the effect of the setting sun upon the spire of Shanklin Church. "How beautiful," was the fair girl's remark, "to see it tipped with gold!" "Yes, darling," said Frederick, "like a gamekeeper."

CONVERTED MUSKETS.—The Roman correspondent of the *Post* says that the Papal infantry is badly armed, some of the Pope's men having "old muskets transformed at the Vatican arsenal into breech-loaders." Converted muskets, then, are among the converts to Popery. Did St. Peter ever contemplate this kind of conversions?

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.—The sages of the British Association for the Advancement of Science appear to have overlooked a subject which they may have been expected to discuss. In the Economical Science Section no lecture was delivered by any on skinning a flint. Yet the assembly that might have listened to such an address perhaps comprised a good many Poor Law Guardians. It doubtless did contain numerous 'squires and farmers who were enraged by Canon Girdlestone's exposure of the condition of the agricultural laborer. Both they and the Bumbles would have taken much interest in a discourse on divesting odex of integument, although they may little need any instruction in that process.

Funiana.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.—Every one knows there is a Dunkirk in Scotland; most have heard of Dunquerque in France, but perhaps it has not struck every one that there is now a "done kirk" in Ireland too.

RIGHT YOU ARE!—The Conservative party is well drilled. It followed its leader with laudable discipline when called upon to effect what the Northern generals in the late American war used to call a "flank movement," on the Reform question. It is pretty clear now that by a similar manœuvre the party will change its front on the Irish Church question. The Conservative party may be wrong on many points, but there is one thing it is invariably right about—we allude to "right-about-face."

A HERO OF ROMANCE.

William of Williamsville town
Was a Norman of fame and renown.
In those days they called him a chief—
I think we should style him a thief.

From his castle near Williamsville town
He on travellers used to pounce down—
He said 'twas mere *toll*-taking, that—
But we say it's *felony* flat.

For some time this hero of fame
Went on with his nice little game.
But one day a merchant he robbed,
The knight most uncommonly "cobbed."

The merchant took infinite pains
To let out our gentleman's brains.
If he did not succeed, 'tis past doubt
'Twas because there were none to let out.

But—all doubt on the case to decide—
Our William most certainly died,
With a very large hole in his knob,
Which most clearly had settled the job.

Certain noblemen's families still
Boast loud their descent from our Will;
They scarcely do well to extol
A chap who'd be now *sus. per coll.*

Do folks always think what is meant
By boasting of ancient descent?
Had Bill Sikes lived in fifteen, naught, nine,
He'd have founded a glorious line!

THE Q. C. AND THE SEA CUR.—We find that the popularity of the leading counsel for Madame Rachel is far more extensive than we supposed. On attempting to drag our family back from the sea-side to the comforts of home, we discovered that all the younger branches voted for one Dig-by Sea-more.

POTS AND PANS.—The special correspondent of the *Times*, describing the state of Madrid, and alluding to the indifference of the populace with regard to politics, says:—"They were to have *toros* to-morrow (Sunday), no matter how dear the *pan* might be or threaten to become." In other words, even if the country went to pot instead of pan.

NOT SO BLACK AS THEY ARE PAINTED.—In a letter to the *Daily News* on the subject of "slang," a Mr. Charles Devenx speaks of it as a "language suitable for sweeps." Why "sweeps" in particular? Either C. D. is writing slang himself or he is casting a gratuitous insult in the faces of a hard-working set of men whose services C. D. would find it highly inconvenient to dispense with.

WHAT THE TURF IS COME TO.—Nowadays the most astonishing rumors in connection with the "national sport" cease to create surprise (that's a bull, but let it pass). Very recently we were pained to hear that one of the most respected members of Tattersall's, after offering a point above the current ... olds against the favourite for next year's Derby, was instantly "shot."

SERMONS IN STONES.—What a pitch misgovernment must have arrived at in Spain when we read in a late telegram that more than one fortress has "pronounced!"

THE LUCKY *Bag*.—Dropping "a right and left" when birds are wild.

Miscellaniana.

TENNYSON ON THE RAIL.

Break, break, break!
Oh! where can the breaksman be?
And in ladies' ears I cannot utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

Oh! well for the "Railway Arms,"
Where the breaksman is smoking, they say,
Quaffing huge draughts of ale,
And forgetting the "permanent way,"

While the stately train goes on
To destruction under the hill,
And the blame is laid on a vanished hand,
Or a signalman's fickle will.

Break, break, break!
I hope no collision may be,
For compensation when I am dead
Will bring small comfort to me.

A NATURAL SLAVE—The *surf* of the sea.

—Can an excellent grammarian be called parse-monious?

—To communicate with the denizens of the deep—Drop a line.

—How does a horse regard a man?—As the source of all his whoas.

—The length of the north pole is not known. It has never been measured.

—"Give the Devil his due"—but be careful that there ain't much due him.

—There is a Gaelic proverb, "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

—A scarecrow has been invented down East of so hideous a character that the crows in the neighborhood are busily engaged in bringing back the corn they stole last summer.

—"I buy two cravats, which last me a whole year," said the famous Bach; "a black one and a white one. In about six months the one does duty for the other. The black, by constant use, becomes rather white; and the white turns very black."

—Mrs. Partington's niece, upon being told by a young lawyer that in the country where he resided they held court four times a year, exclaimed:—"La me! why you aint half up to the business—the young fellows here comes a-courting three times a week."

—The little son of a Brooklyn tailor was saved from drowning by a workman at the risk of his life. While the dripping preserver placed the boy in his parent's arms, in a gush of gratitude the father offered to "iron out his clothes if he would send them along."

—To make a valuable speckled dog bullet-proof, Mark Twain says, "Take off his hide and line it with sheet-iron. Russia iron is the best, and is slicker and more showy than the common kind. Dogs prepared in this way do not mind bullets."

—An old fellow of the ultra-inquisitive order asked a little girl on board the train, who was sitting by her mother, as to her name, destination, etc. After learning she was going to Philadelphia, he asked, "What motive is taking you thither, my dear?" "I believe they call it the locomotive, sir," was the innocent reply. The "intrusive stranger" was extinguished.

Surgery by Lightning.

The London *Lancet* says:—"A boy of twelve, belonging to Korsk (Western Russia), who used to walk with a crutch, on account of anchylosis of the right knee, was on horseback in the fields when he was overtaken by a violent storm. After a severe clap of thunder the horse ran away, and the boy, completely stunned, fell to the ground. When his senses returned, and he tried to rise, he found that his right leg was gone. His uncle, who had ridden by his side, and his own horse, had disappeared. The poor boy, at first somewhat collapsed, fell asleep. His companion, however, at last returned, after having secured the horse, and on examining his nephew he observed that the right leg was entirely wanting. The patient's shirt and clothes were in shreds, and burned along the seams, and on the body were many scars. The boy was conveyed to the village in a cart, suffering severely in the stump, and much alarmed at the hemorrhage, which, however, soon stopped. A few days afterwards Dr. Ragowitch found a regular wound as usually made by the amputating knife, surrounded with granulations, and presenting in the centre a few gangrenous spots. The division had been effected by lightning through the superior extremity of the tibia, the patella and femur being intact. The healing of this wound was very rapid, and by the use of ordinary means. The severed leg was found on the grass several days after the accident, just where the boy had been thrown from his horse. It was quite dried up, and emitted no smell; the tibia being quite black, and stripped half down the leg. These facts are mentioned in the *Berl. Klin. Wochs.*, No. 21, 1868, and guaranteed by Dr. Sycyanko."

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A THOUSAND MILES' WALK ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA. By Nathaniel N. Bishop. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This little work is the record of a journey on foot for a thousand miles across the pampas of South America and the Andes Mountains, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The author, a young Boston naturalist, at the time he undertook the trip was only seventeen years of age, with no knowledge of the language of the country, and with only forty-five dollars in his pocket. It certainly showed a genuine Yankee courage, perseverance, and energy for him not only to accomplish his purpose successfully in spite of every obstacle, but to come home again with five dollars more money in his pocket than he started out with. Mr. Bishop's book proves him to be an acute observer, and his sketches of life and customs in the almost unknown region of Central South America are exceedingly interesting. His style is simple and unaffected, and he has not sought to embellish the narrative by exaggerating his adventures so as to make them look more important on paper than they were in reality, but there is a freshness and sincerity in all that he relates that are peculiarly charming. There is some irrelevant matter which might be omitted with advantage, and too much importance is sometimes given to details of no particular moment. We could have wished, too, that Mr. Bishop had given a fuller account of his journey across the Andes. The book, however, is one that we have read with much real interest, and as the record of the courage and perseverance of a mere boy, it is infinitely more entertaining and worthy of commendation than most of the fictitious narratives of adventure which are continually being issued from the press for the benefit of juvenile readers.

THE INSTRUMENT OF ASSOCIATION: A MANUAL OF CURRENCY. By George A. Potter. Published by Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Potter in this work takes up the knotty questions of financial policy, and endeavors to find a satisfactory solution for the difficulties in which we have involved ourselves by the substitution of paper money for coin. Mr. Potter thinks that we are in imminent peril of financial perdition because the national laws which regulate the standard value of money have been defied, and that our financial affairs have been so wretchedly mismanaged that the only wonder is that we have not, as a nation, become bankrupt long ago. Mr. Potter argues from a free-trade standpoint, and he is confident that he has discovered the true standard of value for our legal-tenders and national bank notes. Whether his views on the subject of currency will be accepted by our financiers and legislators remains to be seen, but we are afraid that most of his theories would be found to be merely theories, without practical value if they were adopted.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Flirtations in Fashionable Life," by Catherine Sinclair. This story is intended, to a certain extent, as a satire on the frivolities and emptiness of modern fashionable society, and at the same time to show the value of true principles of virtue and honor above the false standard of worldly codes and maxims.

—From the same house we have received "Mabel's Mistake," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. This is not the least interesting of Mrs. Stephens' many popular stories. The characters are well contrasted, and the plot is developed with much skill.

—The November number of *The Riverside Magazine* opens with a sketch entitled "The Governess," by Hans Christian Andersen, who has been secured as a regular contributor. This delightful writer knows how to throw a charm about the homeliest subjects, and in this little essay he grows eloquent on the subject of Tree Lice, which he poetizes under the name of "The Greenies." The story of "Peiter, Peter, and Peer," by the same author, we commend to the readers of *The Riverside*, and will not forestall their pleasure by giving a description of it. The present number of this magazine is unusually attractive, both in regard to its literary contents and its illustrations. The frontispiece, by Mr. Darley, represents "Garth" and "Wamba," of Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," and the same fine artist also contributes an illustrated article entitled "Pictures from Switzerland." The oriental fable of "The Brahmin Cala-Jarma and the Craw Fish" is nicely illustrated by Mr. E. B. Bensell. The story of "Two Lives in One," by Vieux Moustache, is continued, also "Hunter and Tom," by Jacob Abbott. The other articles are all worth reading, and Mr. Stephens' picture of "The Quack Doctor," if the last, is not the least worthy of notice among the good things which the number contains. This picture, on a larger scale, will be printed in colors and distributed as a premium to all subscribers to the new volume.

—General Thomas votes this year for the first time since he has been in the army.

—Madame Morse, the pedestrian, used to dance in clogs at an Albany theatre.

—Mr. Magg has been giving $50 000 towards a home for the newsboys and bootblacks of Pittsburg.

—Napoleon has given the Countess Walewski a pension of 30,000 francs from his private purse.

—John Quincy Adams was reported one day at Washington, New York, Springfield, and Boston.

—Laboulaye is forbidden to lecture any more on the American Constitution in the University of France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALTHOUGH THE TARIFF CUTS OFF the importation of all foreign perfumes, the sale of PHALON'S new perfume "FLOR DE MAYO," would not be affected in the slightest degree if they were all admitted free to-morrow. It is the accepted perfume of the nation, and cannot be supplanted by any other, domestic or imported. Sold by all druggists. 1f

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 214 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, October 28, 1868.

The Judges of each Election Division comprising the City of Philadelphia will call at this office on SATURDAY, October 31, to receive the Blanks, Stationery and Books necessary to conduct the Presidential Election on the 3d proximo.

It has been ruled by the Court of Common Pleas that the Election Officers elected at the General Election, October 13, 1868, are to hold the Presidential Election in the same year.

DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
JOHN F. HALLER,
City Commissioners.

10 29 3t

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12* THOMAS E. HARRIS, Secretary.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they furnished several Churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after cutting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. s 3 mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Toxic and palatable. No. 662 ARCH Street and No. 418 EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1868.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,

The Great War Minister

While Treason rebelled, and now, with

GRANT AND COLFAX,

The Earnest Advocate of Peace,

Will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the present condition of the country, and the

Dangers which Still Threaten it,

On Saturday Evening, 31st Inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

In the Academy of Music.

Come and hear the MAN IN WHOM THE GREAT LINCOLN CONFIDED, and to whose indomitable energy and wonderful administrative ability was owing, UNDER GOD'S GUIDANCE, the organization of the GREAT ARMIES which ULYSSES S. GRANT led to VICTORY.

Governor Geary,
Governor Curtin,
Governor Ward,
Governor Fenton, and
Senator Cameron.

Have also been invited to address the meeting.

A SERENADE

Will be given by the loyal people of our city to

SECRETARY STANTON

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

In Front of the League House.

By order of the Committee.

The Parquet and Parquet Circle in the Academy will be reserved for the use of gentlemen accompanying ladies, until a quarter of eight o'clock.

Tickets will be issued at the UNION LEAGUE, BROAD Street, THIS MORNING, after ten o'clock. 10 30 2t

COLONEL MOSS, OF MISSOURI, AND JAMES M. SCOVEL OF NEW JERSEY, will address Grant and Colfax Meetings at the following places:—

FRIDAY, October 30—Egg Harbor City, N. J.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 30—English's Creek, N. J.

SATURDAY, October 31—Vineland, N. J.

MONDAY, November 2—Cape May Court House, N. J. 10 29 4*

INVINCIBLES TO MOUNT HOLLY.—THE LAST TRIP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 22.

I. The Club will assemble at the UPPER FERRY, MARKET Street, at 6 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, October 31, 1868, to proceed to

MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY.

THE LAST BOAT WILL LEAVE AT 6'45.

II. Tickets for round trip SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., the 31st instant.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, BENNY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
10 30 2t

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Will address the citizens of Germantown,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

Ladies especially invited. 10 30 3t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. Heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 2 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, November 7.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	43
Halifax	2	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, in connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 3

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

FREIGHT HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Roboins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Oct. 24,	7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24,	11 A.M
Sunday, Oct. 25,	to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 4½ P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.		
Monday, Oct. 26,	8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26,	12 M.
Tuesday, "	27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, "	27, 1 P.M
Wed'day, "	28, 10 A.M	Wed'day, "	28, 2 P.M
Thursday, "	29 10 A.M	Thursday, "	29, 2 P.M
Friday, "	30, 11 A.M	Friday, "	30, 3 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 6 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain. 4 23 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch of Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1tf No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 19 3 tf

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOP: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 12§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 3

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7 30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 4 20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Allentown Accommodation south at 6 20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 20 A. M., 1 00, and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7 40 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 45 A. M. and 1 25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 3 00 and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 12 40 P. M., Harrisburg 10 10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Express from Pittsburg, at 2 55 and 8 25 A. M., 9 30 P. M., passing Reading at 4 44 and 7 06 A. M., and 12 30 P. M., arriving at New York, 10 10 and 11 45 A. M., and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 9 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45, 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M. and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 10 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 9 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 50 A. M. 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Christ's Divinity and Humanity.

Do you ask how you shall distinguish when a text speaks of Christ in respect to His human nature? I answer, just as when you speak of a man you distinguish whether what is said relates to his body or his soul. When I say, "Abraham is dead," I mean obviously his *mortal* part. When I say, "Abraham is alive," I mean obviously his *immortal* part. When the Evangelist says that Jesus "increased in stature, and wisdom, and in favor with God and man"; and when he affirms of Him other things predicable of our human nature, he obviously means to apply all this to His human nature. When he affirms that the Logos is God, and that He made the universe; when the Apostle says that He is God over all and blessed forever, I cannot help thinking it to be equally obvious that they predicate this of His *divine* nature. The simple answer to your question then is, that we must determine which nature is meant by what is affirmed concerning it. The subject is known by its predicates, *i. e., ex prædicatis cernitur subjectum.*—*M. Stuart to Channing.*

Cleaving to Christ.

I have seen a heavy piece of iron hanging on another—not welded, not linked, not glued to the spot—and yet it cleaved with such tenacity as to bear not only its own weight, but mine too, if I chose to seize it and hang upon it. A wire charged with an electric current is in contact with its mass, and hence its adhesion. Cut that wire through, or remove it by a hair's breadth, and the piece of iron drops dead to the ground, like any other unsupported weight.

A stream of life from the Lord, brought into contact with a human spirit, keeps the spirit cleaving to the Lord so firmly that no power on earth or in hell can wrench the two asunder. From Christ the mysterious life-stream flows, through the being of a disciple it spreads, and to the Lord it returns again. In that circle the feeblest Christian is held safely; but if the circle be broken, the dependent spirit instantly drops off.—*Arnot.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Seminary year at Andover, Mass., opens with an attendance of about eighty students, a less number than last year, from the fact that an unusually large class graduated, and a comparatively small class enters. This year is marked, says a correspondent, by the "special course" system. The usual course of study is three years, but on account of the urgent calls for ministers to enter the service at once, as well as for other reasons, it was thought best to institute a course of only two years. This was to meet sooner the urgent call for men to occupy destitute fields. As yet this plan is an experiment. Several men have already entered upon this course. A new professorship was established for this course, and the Rev. J. L. Taylor was elected to the place. He was formerly pastor of the South Church, Andover.

—The Oswego (New York) Congregational Association, at its meeting, October 13, received a new church, that at West Monroe. This church was recently formed of members of a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Baptist church in the town, all of which were pastorless and nearly spiritually dead.

—The Congregational Puritan Society of Brooklyn, New York, of which the Rev. C. H. Everest is pastor, will soon build a costly church of the Gothic architectural order, at the corner of Marcy and De Kalb streets.

—The salary of each of the four Professors of the Theological Institute in Hartford, Conn., is $2500. The salary of each of the five pastors of the Congregational churches is $4000.

—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett declines the call of the Plymouth Church, Chicago, Ill., finding himself inextricably bound in the toils of his Brooklyn people.

EPISCOPAL.

—The sessions of the Episcopal Convention were held in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, New York city. In this church the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., received his late "admonition." Evangelical Churchmen present were compelled to note in front of them, in place of the ordinary "communion table," an "altar" after the manner of a Romish church, with a large gilt cross standing in the centre, and a superb gilt candlestick on each side of the cross.—*Presbyterian.*

—Memphis (Tennessee) papers say that the High Churchmen of that city, under the leadership of the Rev. J. W. Rogers, have introduced in the Church of the Blessed Virgin the ceremonies of ritualism, an immense congregation witnessing them. The Bishop of Tennessee (who is himself a High Churchman) has since forbidden all ritualistic practices in his diocese.

—The Rev. B. Wistar Morris, of Germantown, has been elected Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory. "This election," says the *Protestant Churchman*, "adds another vote to the dominant party in the House of Bishops."

—The *Church Monthly*, an organ of the Episcopalians, in its October number comes out squarely for Ritualism, which, it says, "is a system that belongs to the Church by right of inheritance."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city observed their communion last Sabbath, and received to membership forty-two persons, nearly half of them on profession of their faith in Christ. About four hundred persons sat down at the long white tables, in the old Covenanter style, and in the breaking of bread owned and honored their Master. This indicates that at least two-thirds of the congregation still adhere to the session and the pastor, Dr. Wylie, in opposition to the General Synod, as on former occasions about six hundred, or three-fourths of the entire membership, were ordinarily present at this sacrament.

—The Rev. Dr. W. L. Breckinridge has resigned the Presidency of Centre College, Kentucky, having accepted a call to the church at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The Trustees of the college were reluctant to receive Dr. Breckinridge's resignation, but yielded to his own repeated wish to retire. Professor Ormond Beatty, Vice-President of the college, will be the acting President until the vacancy is filled by the Board of Trustees.

—The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, during the month of September, were as follows:—Board of Domestic Missions, $3381·93; Board of Education, $1409·45; Board of Foreign Missions, $6896·55; Board of Publication (colportage and distribution), $853·43; Board of Church Extension, $5250·19; Committee on Freedmen, $543·52.

—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., will preach a sermon especially to young men, at his church on Washington Square, to-morrow evening. Dr. Johnson's popularity and interest in young men will doubtless attract many on this occasion.

—James S. McCoy, a licentiate of Elizabethtown, N. J. (Old School), has been received under the care of the Presbytery of Dayton, and ordained as an evangelist. He is preaching with great acceptance at present to the church of Yellow Springs.

—On Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., a church (colored) was organized in Hope Chapel, Utica, N. Y., consisting of twenty five members. They adopted the Confession of Faith and Church Government of the Presbyterian Church. Three elders were chosen and ordained.

—The Charlotte *Democrat* states that "there are ninety students now in attendance at Davidson College, North Carolina, with daily accessions. The President and Faculty of the college are deservedly popular, and devoted to their work."

—Ten ordinations took place, two new Presbyteries were organized, and a new Synod planned at the late meetings of the Synod of Missouri and the Presbyteries composing it, at Kansas City, 1st inst.

—A number of the Synods of the Presbyterian Church have joined in recommending the observance of the first Sabbath of December as a day of special prayer in behalf of missions, both foreign and domestic, and have directed pastors and all persons supplying pulpits to observe that day as a day for special instruction concerning these great enterprises of the Church, and the duty of all its members to give them active and hearty support.

—The Eighth Church of this city, of which the Rev. W. W. Barr is pastor, have lately refitted their church, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. It is now very neat and comfortable. At their communion held on Sabbath, the 18th instant, 21 were added to the membership, 15 by examination and 6 on certificate.

—A new Presbyterian church in Millersburg, Indiana, was dedicated to the worship of God on the 29th of September. The house is dedicated free of debt. Its cost is upwards of three thousand dollars. Its material is brick, and it is well and handsomely built; the dimensions fifty by thirty-five feet.

—In the Presbytery of Bloomington (New School) a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the preference of the Presbytery for the omission of the Smith and Gurley amendments, and authorizing the General Assembly to repeal the same.

—The Fifth Presbyterian Church was organized in Wilmington, Delaware, on Monday evening, 19th inst. It starts with a membership of 97 persons, and a promise of nearly $10,000 from the Central church.

BAPTIST.

—The Broad Street Church, of this city, of which Rev. Dr. Magoon is pastor, have also made extensive repairs and additions to their church edifice, and a large organ has been contracted for. The church re-entered the improved audience-room on the 18th inst. Congregations are increasing.

—The Fourth Church, in this city, of which Rev. A. J. Sage is the pastor, have recently expended $8000 in improvements on their meeting-house, making it one of the most attractive places of worship in the city. The congregations are large and gradually increasing.

—A series of Union Prayer Meetings, embracing the evangelical churches within certain limits of the city, has been commenced. The third meeting was held with the Tenth Baptist Church last Monday evening.

—The first anniversary of the Memorial Sunday School was celebrated Friday evening, at Athletic Hall. The programme was a most interesting one.

—The public recognition of Rev. Charles Keyser as pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church took place last Thursday evening, 29th instant.

METHODIST.

—The California M. E. Conference met on September 16th, Bishop Scott presiding. The Rev. Messrs. Bentley, Heacock, Gibson, and Larkin, were received by transfer from Eastern Conferences, the Rev. Messrs. Treffren and Stump from the Nevada Conference, and Rev. Mr. Benson from the Oregon Conference. Dr. T. H. Sinex was elected Secretary, J. A. Bruner, Assistant, and J. N. Campbell, Statistical Secretary.

—The Ontario Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, at its late session—the forty-fifth—reported the following statistics:—Preachers, 553; members, 60,490—increase, 1943; Sunday School scholars, 51,321—increase, 3126. Of these, 4311 attend class. Twenty-nine preachers were received on trial. The entire property of the Church is valued at $2,137,246.

—The *Methodist* says:—At the session of the Genessee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church recently held at Ithaca, New York, the question of union with the Methodist Episcopal Church was freely discussed, and resolutions favoring such union were unanimously adopted.

—The new M. E. Church at Springfield, Pa., (Springfield Circuit, Philadelphia Conference), J. Dyson pastor, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, November 8. The Rev. Messrs. J. F. Chaplain, T. A. Fernley, and others will officiate. The ministers and people of adjacent charges are invited.

—The Rev. Pleasant Bowler, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Thomas R. Dodson, of the Protestant Methodist Church, united with the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the late session of the latter at McMinnville, Tenn.

LUTHERAN.

—St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, of West Philadelphia, is about to change pastors. The Rev. Dr. Krauth's election to the Professorship of Mental and Moral Science in the University of Pennsylvania, in addition to his duties as Professor in the Seminary, required of him to resign the pastorate which he has filled for the past two years. The Rev. B. H. Hunt, of Schellsburg, in this State, has been elected to the place, and expects to enter upon his duties in West Philadelphia early in November.

—The number of students in the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, is still increasing. Fourteen young men are now in attendance, preparing for the ministry.

MISSION NEWS.

—The United Presbyterians are rejoicing over the prosperity of their work in Osiout, in Egypt. In this important town the Copts have split into parties favoring or opposing the evangelical faith. Some native converts started an evening Bible-class, attended by quite a number of priests and two of the Bishop's nephews, themselves priests. The opposition was great; but the leading members of the laity said that it was a laudable thing to study the Scriptures, and should be encouraged. Hereupon the Bishop appointed a meeting to be held each evening from two hours before till an hour after sunset, for the study of the simple Word of God in the vernacular Arabic. This was to be open to all; and the Protestants agreed to give up their meeting on condition that no other book should be read except the simple Bible—a condition that was agreed to by all. The meeting was kept up until they came to the study of Paul's Epistles to the Romans, which were found to be so evidently a Protestant treatise that they broke the compact, and now the two parties meet separately.

—The Bible, complete, has now been printed in the Tahitian, Samoan, Rorotongan, Tongan, Fijian, and Hawaiian dialects—all branches of the Polynesian language. Portions of the Bible have also been printed in the Marquesan, New Zealand, Gilbert Island, Mar hall Island, Ponapean, and Strong's Island languages. To accomplish this enterprise has required an amount of literary and linguistical labor which can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have spent years in acquiring a foreign language, and additional years in the work of patient translation and revision; yet all this has been done exclusively by the English and American missionaries in the Pacific, besides all their other labor. A new revised edition has just been printed by the American Bible Society. It is sold as cheap as $3 per copy. Rev. E. W. Clark has spent two years in New York reading and correcting the proof-sheets.

—The Empire of Morocco, though lying within sight of the mountains of Spain, skirted every year by thousands of Englishmen on their route to India, and receiving a constant influx of visitors, either for business or pleasure, contains not one preacher of the Christian faith, unless we except a small Romish monastery at Tangier, under the protection of the Spanish embassy. The Moors are a fine, manly race, devoted to their religion, and would, if converted, exert a mighty power for good in Africa.

—Emigration on a large scale has begun to the Sandwich Islands, where the first consignment of Japanese "coolies" recently arrived. The Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama has been allowed to engage 350 laborers, who leave their country for three years, on the faith of agreements between the two Governments; and the advanced guard of immigrants, upon its arrival at Honolulu, has been greeted with hearty satisfaction. The Japanese took so kindly to immigration that they clamorously competed for the privilege of temporary and, as they hoped, profitable expatriation; and the same patience, dexterity, and industry that have made their civilization the most remarkable in the modern East may be expected to reward with prosperity their entrance into a field where, to good purpose, the Chinese have anticipated them.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 12

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW ELUAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MACATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7½ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 500 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¼ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the toe.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $500,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official:—

L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Captain Corps of Engineers.

10 30 10t

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHFORD STARR, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, WM. E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 5 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CENTURY PLANT

MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from wizenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

GORGAS & KOLLOCK,

10 21 No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY Streets, as at present.

Freight loaded and despatched daily by rail lines to all Southern and Southwestern points.

Cartmen will find a good driveway via Front and Washington streets.

JOHN S. WILSON,

10 28 10trp General Through Freight Agent.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

10 3 tu th 1y PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11 f

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 8 9p

R. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 27 5t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1030 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE IMPORTED GLOVES, In plain, plush lined, and fleeced, as follows:—
Full lines ladies' colored Duchesse, Berlin, silk, mixed, and merino gloves.
Full lines ladies' black and colored silk and cloth gloves.
Full lines ladies' Duchesse and Berlin gauntlets.
Full lines gents' Berlin, cloth, silk, merino, and black and white gloves.
Full lines children's gloves and gauntlets. [10 31 4t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 150 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
November 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 150 pieces oil cloths, etc. 10 31 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, FINE PEARL AND IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, RICH BOHEMIAN VASES AND TOILET SETS, JAPANNED TEA TRAYS IN SETS, ETC.
Will be sold at public sale in a few days a large and elegant assortment of the above Ware just arrived from Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons, sheffield England. Particulars in future. 10 31 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 6t

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. [10 29 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's city made goods. 10 31 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF 1200 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Thursday, Nov. 5, and Friday, Nov. 6,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very large and full assortment of new and desirable goods, for present and approaching sales, to which we invite the particular attention of city and country buyers.
Particulars in future advertisements. [10 31 5t

BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 230 MARKET Street, S. E. corner of Bank street, Philadelphia.

FIRST FALL TRADE SALE OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FURS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, BY CATALOGUE Commencing Thursday, Nov. 5,
At 10 o'clock, Comprising Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Siberian Squirrel, French Ermine, Otters, American Fitch, etc. etc., in large varieties. Also, Buffalo, Wolf, and other Robes, in large assortment. [10 31 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 31 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 29 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
10,000 pairs Woolen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. OLD, 8 1

NEW YORKISMS.

Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

of which there have been so many faint premonitions, has been introduced into the streets of New York at last, although in a somewhat furtive and surreptitious manner.

Last night, for instance, at about half-past eight o'clock, a Solitary Velocipedist (where is the modern G. P. R. James?) might be seen wending his way down Broadway opposite the Winter Palace Garden.

Whence he came and whither he went remain alike unknown. His velocipede flew where it listed, as mysterious as the wind.

The fact, however, remains that the French velocipede has been introduced from the boulevards of Paris into the Broadway of New York; and the question now is not so much whether the coming man will drink wine or eat horse, as whether he will be his own velocipedist.

The innovator of last night rumbled along the middle of the street and made no attempt to embarrass the sidewalks. Strange to say, he escaped being clubbed by the police. At least I could glean no account of it at the police headquarters last night, and no mention of it occurs in the papers this morning.

A MILLION DOLLAR ROBBERY

was committed on Thursday noon in the office of a real estate agent on Cedar street. The amount was in bonds and railroad stock, enclosed in a tin box, which had been placed for an instant by its possessor, Mr. Woolsey, on the counter. While he was talking business, a fashionably dressed thief stepped in and did it for him, marching off with the tin box in so perfidiously audacious a manner that no one ran after him until he was "lost in the crowd." Some

CONSCIENCELESS CARTMEN,

in the employ of Alsberg, Jordan & Co., a Walker street firm, have likewise been making snug little incomes of $10,000 a year by taking their cargoes, before shipment, to a celebrated Laurens street receiver of stolen goods, and replacing the contents (mostly ready-made clothing for the South) with inferior material.

This operation has been going on for two years, and the Walker street firm mentioned, as well as others on Chambers street, have been in the receipt of constant complaints from these Southern houses, to which of course no satisfactory reply could be returned.

Accordingly, the detectives pounced on the cartmen, and carted them to Police Headquarters, and thence to the Tombs, where they have received sentences proportioned to their offense.

The aristocratic quiet which usually reigns at

THE WESTMINSTER HALL

was disturbed at a late hour on Thursday night by the arrest of two thieves who have for a long while been causing distraction of mind and pocket among the guests there.

In attempting to rob a Mr. Hezekiah A. Brayton, who lives there, they were traced to their room, and the entire property stolen, amounting to hundreds of dollars, was discovered wrapped up in a silk handkerchief, and lying in the yard beneath their window. It is not often Westminster Hall has anything of this kind to boast of, its sensations being mainly confined to the arrival there of legitimate celebrities.

MISS DICKINSON

has written a brisk, bright, crisp, and cordial note to Susie Johns, "all of this city," announcing that on November 5 she will "Struggle for Life" at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Workingwomen's Association. Miss Dickinson says to Susie, "You do not need to ask that;" from which it is deducible that Susie really did know "What Answer" to expect.

A FREE AND OPEN CHURCH

Association has been formed in the Episcopal Church here, and other denominations are interested in it, with the aim of furnishing the poor with the means of grace. Dr. Bellows' congregation is likewise considering the expediency of building an immense hall, *a la* Cooper Institute, revenue to be furnished by the rent of the stores and offices on the ground floor. The object—that of free preaching and lecturing—is almost identical with the Episcopalians. The late Convention, by-the-by, decided that auction of pews is improper.

THE LAST REGISTRATION DAY

is passing over my pen, and the thief of time is being collared by many a delinquent who for the past month has deferred from day to day the simple and easily discharged duty of getting registered.

All the fools are not dead yet: neither is

THE SOROSIS.

That body lately put forth a card, in which it attempts to explain itself.

If we are to accept that explanation, its desires are as indefinite as they are large—indefinite, perhaps, from their very largeness.

The gist of Celia Burleigh's (Corresponding Secretary) statement on that subject is that it aims to *be* rather than to *do*, to *become* rather than to *reform*.

It seems to challenge a contrast with the Workingwoman's Union, which Miss Anthony so nobly heads.

In fact, so far as it is to be judged from anything that has yet transpired, it holds the same relation to that society that one of the *dilettanti* does to an *artiste*, and accordingly has not yet won the respect and co-operation of thoughtful men.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

had an immense demonstration last night in front of Cooper Institute.

The fireworks were particularly fine, and the principal pieces represented were the "Star of America," the "Star of Independence," the "Yankee Windmill," the "Sun Piece," the "New Tree," and "General on Horseback." The crowd was addressed by Hon. John A. Griswold and Major-General Sickles, and the band was Dodworth's.

The Brooklyn Central Union Club likewise had a big meeting at the Academy of Music there.

The ubiquitous Boys in Blue had a procession, many of the houses along the route being illuminated from garret to basement. The speakers at the Academy were Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford and the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Apropos of

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS,

which are the reigning sensation in Court, Rosenberg is to be punished off this morning.

A rival has already loomed up in the person of Simon H. Lesser, who relolces in the quintuple epithet with which the papers have baptized him of "peripatetic-bogus-naturalization-certificate broker." His case comes up on Monday next.

A $250,000 FIRE,

as reporters would say, has been devastating Worcester street. The principal losers are those of Andrus Brothers, $80,000, and J. and W. Lyall, $20,000. No lives were lost, and only one leg was broken.

MUSIC ON THE MALL

is over for another six months, and, considering how music *was* mauled there from the time the warm weather commenced until the present date, the frequenters of Central Park have cause to feel abundantly thankful. The listeners to this music on the Mall, however, being confined to the children and the Jews who congregate there on Sunday afternoon the gratitude will not prove so universal as might at first be thought.

One of

MANAGER GRAU'S INNOVATIONS

which takes is that of admitting the public to the French Theatre at half price after half past nine, when the opera is just about half over. Both there, and at Pike's also, the thirty cent department always numbers a dozen or so of ladies among its occupants.

NEW YORK NEGRO MINSTRELISM

is about as lazy as a public entertainment can be. Old songs, old jokes, old burlesques, lag superfluous from season to season, and probably Bryant's is worse than the others in this respect.

LEOTARD

has appeared, has been admired by two full houses, and has been universally pronounced not one whit better than some half dozen other trapezists who have risked their limbs and life for the pleasure (and pay) of the public.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

HALLOWEEN.

The Festival Preceding All Saints' Day.

As to-morrow will bring again the annual recurrence of one of the chief church festivals—All Hallow's or All Saints' Day—of course with this evening comes another return of that ancient and almost mystic celebration called "Halloween." Its observance, associated in memory with our childhood's years, and extending back for centuries past to the days of our remote ancestors, is so general as to render useless any prompting more than that offered by a mention that the "Eve" is again upon us. The festival of All Saints' Day itself had its origin in the dedication by Pope Boniface IV., in the year 607, of the famed temple called the Rotunda, built long before by Marcus Agrippa, the favorite of Augustus, the temple had been used as a place of reception for idols of the many mythological gods. In 408 Theodosius the Younger, the great Iconocast, in his zeal cast them all from the portals of the building, and afterwards the rulers of the Christian Church purified it, and converted it into a place of worship of the true God. It was then dedicated, as mentioned, by Boniface to the honor of the Blessed Virgin and all the martyrs. In the year 731 the festival came to be regularly celebrated at Rome. Extending thence all over Christendom, it has from that time to this known no interruption. Losing, too, its peculiar and intimate connection with the Roman Catholic Church, it is now regarded and observed with reverence by the members of most all Protestant denominations. The first day of November becoming thus a general feast day among all classes of Christians, in course of time it came to pass that the evening preceding—the evening of the last day of October—was also celebrated under the name of "All Hallow' Eve." Anciently, the singularly superstitious, and, to us of these days, singularly ludicrous belief was entertained that this evening was the one on which the great Devil, accompanied by all his little devils, was most likely to visit the earth for the purpose of venting his spleen against the many saints whose festival was so near at hand. Now, in modern times, of course all these superstitions have passed away, and the "Eve" is observed, at least by the juvenile folks, rather by the blowing of horns, the pounding of doors, the ringing of bells, and the poping of corn grains, than by any solemn or mystical rites. In a practical age we have lost much of our reverence for "days," and they come and go almost unregarded. The different ceremonies, enchantments, and spells by which Halloween was noted in olden times had for their principal object the spying into the future, the revelation of things hidden from the prescience of men. Ours being a new country, we have known but little of these things. The intelligent settlers who first peopled our shores at once set their countenances against all such folly. Scotland's great poet, Robert Burns, has immortalized, in his liquid rhyme, the celebration of Halloween in that country. Who has not read his poem, beginning

"Upon that night, when fairies light,
On Cassilis Downans dance
To sport that night!"

Among the queer customs formerly connected with the night were the pulling from the ground of cabbage stalks, in the belief that the largeness or smallness, the straightness or crookedness of the stalk thus drawn were indicative of the size and shape of the future husband or wife; the sowing, unperceived, of hempseed, in the idea that an apparition of the coming spouse would appear; the throwing of a clue of yarn into the well, to be caught below by somebody or something, and an answer returned to the question, "Who holds?" revealing the name of the future happy man; the placing of two nuts bearing the names of a lad and lassie, who had taken kindly to each other, side by side upon the hearth, in the certainty that if they burned quietly and equally together, the twain would be united in due time; the eating an apple all alone; the "winning three weehts o' naething;" the lottery of the three dishes; the diving for apples, and numerous others. But ancient times have gone, and with them most of the observances to which reference has been made.

An Outrageous Assault—An Alleged Pirate—Stole a Sheep—Disorderly Crowd.

—William Johnson, residing at No. 927 Torr street, while under the influence of whiskey, yesterday, went into a store at Seventh and Wallace streets, and beat the attendants pretty severely, throwing peck measures, etc. He was finally captured, and on being taken before Alderman Massey was held in $1200 for trial.

—For sometime the captains of vessels on the river have been robbed of their yawls by an individual who would borrow them. This morning, about 1 o'clock, Harbor Policemen Myers and Brown came across Charles Scott, who was seated in a sail-boat which he had removed from Willow street wharf. He is also suspected of having stolen the boats from the various gentlemen above spoken of. Alderman Toland has committed him.

—John Crompton this morning arrived at South street wharf from Jersey. John had a dog with him. In the same boat there was a verdant countryman who had a load of slaughtered sheep. In landing John set his dog on another canine and told the countryman to watch them. Country did so, and on the conclusion went back to his wagon, to find one of his sheep missing. John was subsequently arrested and he'd by Alderman Toland to answer.

—Yesterday a small coasting vessel arrived at a wharf below Vine street, from Eastport, Me. Last night the second mate invited a couple of his friends aboard, and they had a good time, until the whisky they had imbibed commenced to operate; then they quarrelled and got to fighting, which was interrupted by the entrance of the harbor police, who locked the fighters up for the night. This morning Alderman Toland requested them to enter bail for their appearance at Court.

—John Greenlees keeps a tavern at Fifty-eighth and Vine streets. Yesterday he was visited by Mary Weissman, who took a seat in the bar-room. The proprietor went into the cellar to draw a glass of ale and Mary went behind the bar and picked up John's overcoat, containing $12, and walked off with it. She was pursued, captured, and sent below by Alderman Maule.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—To-night the Republican Invincibles make the last expedition of the campaign. They go to Mount Holly. With this excursion the Club concludes its labors for the year, and herculean labors they have been. All its glorious record of past contests have been but added to by the battle of 1868. They have made in the cause of Republicanism twenty-two parades. This does not include any but formal turnouts. In each of these they have had with them over four hundred men. The average attendance has been a little less than seven hundred, and on two occasions the whole strength of the display turned out in line, and exceeded fourteen hundred men. In the service which the Club has done it has no equal in the country, and we give it all honor for the great good it has done.

—To-night the German Republicans of our city will hold a grand mass meeting at National Guards' Hall. The German Republican Campaign Club have the matter in hand, and have secured as orators Judge Schutze, of Texas, and ex-Governor Miller, of Wisconsin.

—The Republican citizens of Philadelphia will assemble this (Saturday) evening, October 31, at ten o'clock, in front of the Union League House, on Broad street, to participate in a serenade to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Magnificent display of fireworks by Professor Jackson. An immense Drummond light will be exhibited on Broad street, and a brilliant exhibition of dissolving views in front of League House during the entire evening.

TELEGRAPHIC.—During last night a gang of workmen in the employ of a rival telegraph company were set to work removing the wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Company from the poles on Market street, between Third street and the Schuylkill bridge. The outrage was completed before daylight this morning. The fixtures on the poles were sawed off and, together with the wires, piled up on the street. Through the prompt assistance of the Franklin Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pacific and Atlantic has uninterrupted communication with all points West, with the same ample facilities as heretofore.

THE BETHUNE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The congregation composing the Bethune Memorial enterprise at Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue is growing rapidly in numbers and influence. To-morrow afternoon there will be an interesting Sunday School gathering, on which occasion addresses will be made by Colonel Dewitt C. Moore, Robert Allen, Esq., and the pastor, Rev. P. Stryker Talmage. The hall will no doubt be crowded on this occasion.

REFORMATION JUBILEE.—To-morrow being the three hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the great religious Reformation started in Germany under Martin Luther, the day will be appropriately observed in all the Lutheran churches of this city. At St. Mark's Church, Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth, the services will be particularly solemn and impressive. The celebration will be continued through the entire day, the morning sermon being preached by the pastor of the congregation, Rev. Dr. Kunkelman, and the evening sermon by the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, of Germantown. Both Dr. Hutter's church, on New street, between Third and Fourth, and Dr. Seiss' church, on Race street, east of Sixth, will hold special services.

DISCHARGED.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, in the matter of the indictment charging Policeman Robert Swain with the murder of Washington Hamilton, which was sent back to the Grand Jury for reconsideration, they returned it at noon ignored. The Judge said it only remained for him to discharge the prisoner, and he gave orders to the Clerk to that effect.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.—John Dillon has been held to bail by Recorder Givin, for stealing two barrels of apples and two baskets of onions from Vine street wharf; and Edward Edwards, colored, has been also held by the same magistrate to answer the charge of stealing a bag of coffee from the same place.

A NICE PIECE OF WORKMANSHIP.—There is on exhibition in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department a handsomely executed statuette of the late David M. Lyle. The artist was Alfred Strauch, who cut the statue ordered by the Fire Department.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.—Last night the residence of Dr. Kilbey, at Trenton, N. J., was broken into by thieves and robbed of nineteen one thousand dollar first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company.

POCKET PICKED.—From curiosity a gentleman named Holbrook went to the Academy of Music last night to see Governor Seymour, and while in the crowd was relieved of his wallet containing upwards of $60.

ASSASSINATION.

Attempted Murder of a New York Registrar.

The New York *Tribune* this morning reports an attempted assassination as follows:—

On Tuesday night the Hon. Christopher Pullman, well known for his loyalty and Republicanism throughout the State, organized a company of reliable men for duty at the several places of registry, yesterday and to-day. The men were at their appointed posts yesterday facilitating the registration of legal voters, and preventing, as much as possible, the pinching on the poll-books of the names of men who are, in many cases, the unconscious agents of designing scoundrels for the perpetration of deliberate fraud on the day of election. To this duty, obligatory upon every citizen who desires to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and who hopes to obtain the free and full expression of the popular voice, Mr. Pullman gave his personal attention yesterday morning. His labors were most effective, not alone in preventing indiscriminate registration, but in deterring men conscious of their wrong from seeking to have their names recorded. The "Ring" felt his power, and saw even in the registration of Friday morning their defeat on Tuesday next. The removal of Mr. Pullman was determined on—by murder, if necessary—and Tammany found willing agents to attempt the accomplishment of the act. Mr. Pullman had left one station to go to another about 11 A. M. yesterday, and had reached the corner of Eighteenth street and Second avenue when the assassins—four in number—hired by cowardly but not less criminal creatures, stealthily approached him from behind, and without warning; dealt him a murderous blow with a bludgeon, which felled him to the sidewalk. He was powerless for resistance, and while prostrate the murderers beat him with their clubs and kicked him in every part with their heavy boots. Some citizens witnessed the assault, but were appalled by the bloody spectacle, and fearing, probably, that a like fate would befall themselves if they lingered about the place, fled. The assassins continued their stamping, kicking, and clubbing until they thought their victim was dead or past recovery, and then quietly walked off to one of their many haunts to receive the reward for the performance of the work for which they had been employed and secreted. Mr. Pullman was lifted from the sidewalk and carried, in an insensible condition, to the residence of Mr. Charles Irving, at No. 206 East Twenty-seventh street, where he now lies, not dead, but believed to be dying. There is just a possibility that he may survive.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fight in the Fifth Congressional District.

By the following letter from Judge Otis P. Lord, in response to the notification that he had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts district (General Butler's), it will be seen that the Judge tacitly withdraws from the fight, leaving the contest altogether between Butler and Dana:—

SALEM, Oct. 26.—Jonathan Nayson, Esq.—My Dear Sir—I have received your communication informing me that at a convention of Democratic and conservative delegates, held in this city on the 15th instant, I was nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress from this district. I appreciate, I trust, the duty of every patriotic citizen in the present crisis of public affairs, and should not doubt what course I ought to pursue if the people of the district, of their own accord and with no action or solicitation on my part, should select me to represent them in Congress. The theory of our Government has been too far departed from. A successful candidate for office has now come to be considered not a representative of the people, to act in consultation and deliberation with others upon the convictions of his judgment and responsibility of his official obligations, but rather the agent of a portion of the people to execute the edicts of a party caucus. I cannot consent to be a candidate in any such view. For several years past I have not been identified with any political organization, and do not deem myself at present in a position in which I can enter the arena of party politics. While, therefore, I trust, I should be willing to perform any duty imposed upon me by my fellow-citizens, I cannot, by the acceptance of a party nomination, seem either to solicit the people to elect me to office, or to place myself in a situation in which I could not act with the same freedom of judgment with which I act in private life. Such a course is expected of me in the position I now occupy, and I can hold no office in which a different rule would be expected of me. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the nomination, and beg you personally to accept my thanks for the friendly and flattering manner in which you have done me the honor to communicate to me the action of the Convention. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant. OTIS P. LORD.

ROMANTIC.

Career of a Young Affghan Prince.

The *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, publishes some interesting details relative to the career of Iskander-Khan, heir to the throne of Cabul, who is now serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army. After the death of his father, the sovereign of Herat, Iskander-Khan was compelled by civil disorders, produced by his uncle, with the object of usurping the throne, to leave his country. Accompanied by a few Affghans who had remained faithful to him, he led a sort of nomad life for eight years, hiding himself in the mountains and steppes of Affghanistan and Cabul, and thence making war against his uncle. At length, finding that all such efforts were fruitless, he passed with his band into Bokhara, where he hoped to obtain the assistance of the Emir. Here at the head of his Affghan legion, Iskander-Khan served in the Bokharian army; but the way in which he was received by the Emir gave him little hope of attaining his end by this means. He therefore went to Russia with his three hundred faithful Affghans at the beginning of the present year, and enthusiastically espoused the cause of "the white Czar."

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Entrance Manufactory, No. 12 S. FIFTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

The Recent Democratic Outrages on Boys in Blue Great Political Excitement—Probabilities of the Election.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

The Police Board

of our city, through its President, Lefevre Garrett, publishes a long card in to-day's *Sun* and *Gazette* which will cost the tax-payers over two hundred dollars, defending the Police Department from censure regarding the attack made on the cars passing through Baltimore with delegates to the Convention of Boys in Blue, or soldiers great convention, in Philadelphia, which has become so notorious. This defense states that only one person was assaulted or injured on that occasion, and that the police did their full duty, and are not blamable. There are plenty here who know this statement to be false and plastered over. There was beyond all question an

Outrageous Assault

made, and only a few days ago other Democratic rowdies committed another outrage in the same train of cars, to take revenge on the Republican conductor who was on the train previously assaulted.

All is now political excitement, and business is nearly suspended.

The Republicans

never were before so hopeful, buoyant and active. The grand rally to-night at the Front Street Theatre will be immense.

The Democrats are desperate. Weisel is almost sure of election in the Fourth Congressional district.

DEMOCRATIC ROWDYISM.

Brutal Assault on Governor Ward's Residence in Newark.

Our despatches yesterday conveyed the intelligence of a brutal assault made on Governor Ward's employes, at Newark, N. J., by Democratic roughs. The New York *Herald* gives the following account of the affair:—

The Democratic parade at Newark on Thursday night was attended with considerable rowdyism, which in one instance, at least, assumed quite a serious character. This was a ferocious assault on Governor Ward's gardener, a respectable functionary named John McNeillis. The particulars, as related by the Governor himself to our reporter, appear to be as follows:—About a quarter before twelve o'clock, the processionists, with thinned ranks, returned up Washington street, on which, fronting the Park, stands the Governor's residence. When filing past the latter, against the iron railing of which were leaning the gardener and several female servants, a drunken wearer of the Jackson Guard uniform, said to belong to one of the Jersey City delegations, swung his torch in dangerous closeness to one of John's female companions. John remonstrated, whereupon the torchbearer evinced a disposition to fight, and struck at the gardener. The latter disarmed the fellow, who then ran forward, but speedily returned, and after a momentary appearance of civility renewed the attack. This time John knocked him down, which was the signal for a general attack on the gardener by the comrades of the rowdy. McNeillis got the worst of it this time, and would doubtless have been killed outright but for the timely interference of some of the Jacksonian officers. In the *melee* the door and vestibule of the Governor's residence, as well as the garden in front, received rough usage, the windows being broken and panels battered shamefully. Governor Ward states that he has no reason to think he was personally the object of the outrage, and has received to harm him personally. The same spirit manifested to "go through" liquor saloons on one or two previous political parades was observed on this occasion also. The gutters were not particular as to their victims' politics. Democrats suffered in common with Republicans. While these lawless occurrences were taking place, about 11 o'clock, a man said to be named Cornelius Coffee, a member of a Jersey City Jackson Guard, was struck by the waddling of a small brass piece, brought from the latter place, and badly injured, it is thought, in the side. He was taken charge of by his comrades and conveyed to Jersey City. A more serious accident transpired a few hours earlier. About 9 o'clock Thomas O'Gorman, attached to one of the Newark Jackson Guard Companies, was dangerously wounded in the right breast in an accidental, though exceedingly reckless manner, by a warm friend named Michael Mooney. It seems that while waiting for the line to form, on Market street, Mooney playfully pulled out a revolver, and, remarking to his comrade, "Look out, Tom; I'll shoot you!" snapped the weapon, which, unfortunately, was loaded, as Mooney states, unknown to him. O'Gorman dropped at once, and was soon removed to a neighboring drug store and two surgeons sent for. The ball could not be found, and the wounded man was then conveyed to his residence in South Market street. At seven o'clock last evening the surgeons gave him up, his condition was so low. It was not thought probable that he would live through the night. The decision was stated to the poor fellow, who forthwith made a deposition before Justice Rose, in which he exonerates Mooney from all intentional harm. The dying man is about thirty years of age, and served with distinction in the late war. He is unmarried, and worked in the zinc works.

STATE REPUDIATION.

An Instructive Chapter of History.

Colonel Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, in his able speech at Buffalo recently, gave the following bit of history, which is worth repeating:—

In our State we know something of this question of public debt. In 1842 Illinois owed $14,000,000. At that time the State was scarcely settled, there being few inhabitants north of Springfield. Chicago was a small village, and there were small settlements along the great rivers. There was an immense amount of vacant land in the southern part of the State, but on the great prairies stretching away from Springfield to Chicago you could scarcely find a house or farm. In the vast extent of country known as the Military tract, where I live, families whose farms were ten or fifteen miles apart were considered near neighbors. Markets were remote and produce valueless. A farmer considered himself fortunate if he could get enough money to pay his taxes. The great State Bank and the Bank of Shawneetown both failed, and the people's money became worthless, and it was estimated that there was not enough good money in the whole State to pay the interest on the debt for one year. Then there were those who talked of the bloated bondholder and the honest ploughholder, and said, "We cannot pay; let us not attempt to do so; let us repudiate." On the other hand, there were noble men who said, "We will pay, if we are obliged to turn over every dollar of our property—our homes and farms, our stock and crops, everything; we will not live in a State that is so base as to repudiate." They called the creditors—the bondholders—together and said to them:—"We cannot pay to day nor to-morrow; this year nor next; but" they said, as this Republican platform says, "let the debt be extended over a fair period for redemption, and we will pay every dollar." (Applause.) The debt was extended. The Legislature imposed what was called the two mill tax. Immigration, which had been retarded by our financial embarrassments, revived. The people of the New England and Middle States came by thousands and improved those great prairies. The ratable property greatly increased, and before we knew it our State debt was paid. Instead of being branded as repudiationists and cheats, Illinoisans have reason to be proud of the high position they occupy before the world. The names of those who recommended repudiation have only been rescued from infamy by oblivion; but if you wish to know how Illinois honors the men who would not, in the darkest days of our history, consent to repudiation, either open or covert, read the history of two of our most distinguished carpet-baggers, one from Kentucky, and the other from Vermont, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A New Board on Military Affairs—Affairs in the Treasury Department—Currency Statement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Personal.

Commissioner Rollins will leave to-night for New Hampshire to vote.

Economy.

One hundred male clerks in the Second Auditor's office and seventy-five female clerks in the Register's office were discharged to-day. Another large reduction will be made on the 30th of November in the Second and Sixth Auditors' and Register's offices.

The President

has directed the dissolution of the Board to retire disabled army officers, in session in New city, as soon as it has completed the examination of officers already commenced. He has also directed a

New Retiring Board

to meet in New York on November 10, to consist of General Irwin McDowell, President; General Silas Casey, Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh, 42d Infantry, and Surgeons R. C. Wood and W. J. Sloan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General Orders

have been issued from the headquarters of the army, publishing to the army, by direction of the President, the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, together with an act of Congress prohibiting all persons engaged in the military or naval service from interfering in any general or special election in any State.

The amount of

Fractional Currency

received from the printing division of the Treasury for the week ending to-day is $546,000. Shipments to Assistant-Treasurer at New York, $100,000; Philadelphia, $100,000; United States Depository, Baltimore, $50,000; National Banks and others, $304,673.

Treasurer Spinner

holds as security for National Bank circulation, $342,205,700, and for public deposits, $38,112,558. National Bank currency issued during the week, $53,490. Total to date, $310,367,276. Mutilated bills returned, $9,644,270. Insolvent bank notes redeemed, $834,331. Actual circulation to this date, $299,888,675. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $365,500.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—John J. McBride, of this city, was arrested at Lockport yesterday, for peddling Seymour badges without a license.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 99½; Canton Co., 49⅞; Erie, 43¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 123¾; Illinois Central, 146; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 89½; Hudson River, 137¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 111¾; do, 1865, 111¾; do, 1867, 109¾; Gold, 133¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour has declined 10@15c; 7000 barrels sold: State at $9 @9 75; Ohio at $9 20@9 25; Western at $9 20@9 70; Southern, $10@13 50; California, $9 75@10. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; 35,000 bushels sold: spring, $1 30@1 32. Corn dull, and declined 1c; 41,000 bushels sold at $1 09@1 10. Oats quiet, 12,000 sold at 70c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour active and prices favor buyers. Wheat very dull; choice red, $2 30@2 35. Corn dull; prime white, 1 06 for old and 97@98 for new; yellow, 91. Oats dull at 76@78. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $28 @29. Bacon active; rib sides, 16½@16¾c; clear sides, 17¼c.; shoulders, 13½c; hams, 20c. Lard dull at 20c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 18 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	120¾	Toledo & Wabash...	69¾
N. Y. and E. R.	41½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	104½
Ph. and Read. R.	99⅝	Adams Express	49¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88	U. S. Express Co.	47
Chi. and N. W. com	91⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	71¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92⅝	Gold	133⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 City 6s, New	102⅜	2 sh Big Mount.	6¾
$1000 Leh V 6s	93¾	10 sh Clinton Coal	2¾
$3000 do	93⅝	100 sh Gr Mount	2¾
100 sh Sch Nv Pf	2¾	100 sh N Y & M	5⅝
500 sh Leh Nav	29¾	100 sh Read R	49
24 do	29¾	1 0 do	49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	100 sh Read R	49
$4000 Leh 6s Gold	93¾	100 do	49
$600 do	93¾	100 do	49⅛
15 sh Penna R	56⅜	600 sh Leh N	29¾
100 do	56⅝	200 sh Big Mt	6¾

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
WEDDING
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS.
New style of
VISITING CARDS.
Call and examine our
SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsstm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper
Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT PLASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
MANUFACTURED BY SHOEMBERGER & CO.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

FOR SALE.—ONE VERY SUPERIOR Watch, made by Charles Frodsham, No 84 Strand London. (Price, $400.) Apply No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street. 10 31 3t*

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Election Complications in Court—Latest European Markets.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31—P. M.—Consols 94½, for money and account; United States 5-20s firmer at 74; Illinois Central, 97½; Erie, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—P. M.—Cotton higher. Uplands, 11@11¼d.; Orleans, 11¼@11¾d; Uplands afloat, 10¾d. The sales to-day were 20,000 bales. (The tone of the morning despatch should be "tend upward" and not downward, as sent.) Lard, 68s. Cheese, 65s. Tallow, 51s. 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 31—P. M.—Tallow, 52s. 9d. Cotton at Havre closed firm.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

They are Discharged from Custody by Judge Brewster.

In the case of the Republican election officers who refused to accept votes upon the certificates of naturalization issued by the Supreme Court, the argument was concluded at a late hour this afternoon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Judge Brewster discharged the officers, holding that they had an equality with him in deciding upon the points which were raised before them. He could well understand the difficulties with which they had to contend, when two of the Judges of the Supreme Court had decided that the mode of naturalization in that Court was illegal, and therefore null and void; and the third Judge (Sharswood) impeaching the genuineness of the seal attached to the naturalization papers, and the Prothonotary of the Court being unable to decide as to the genuineness of his own signature.

Under these circumstances he could not remand these men as criminals to appear before the Court of Quarter Sessions, because he himself might at any time be brought before a higher Court, upon charges of misdemeanor in office.

The question was raised as to whom the papers then in custody could belong. That question was not before Judge Brewster, and he could not decide it; but he thought that, if Mr. Snowden could swear to the genuineness of the seal, the party in whose name they were drawn could claim them and get them.

He also said that the officers had the right to pass upon those documents, running the risk of refusing a genuine paper.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 273, being a increase of 19 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 141 were adults; 132 were minors; males, 156; females, 117; boys, 79; girls, 53. Of the number, 194 were born in the United States, 62 were foreign, 17 were unknown, 9 were people of color, and 11 were from the country. Congestion of the brain is credited with 8; cholera infantum, 4; consumption of the lungs, 31; convulsions, 11; diarrhœa, 6; dysentery, 3; inflammation of the brain, 8; marasmus, 18. The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Fifteenth	15
Second	15	Sixteenth	9
Third	4	Seventeenth	10
Fourth	12	Eighteenth	21
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	14
Sixth	8	Twentieth	19
Seventh	21	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	5
Ninth	8	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	7
Eleventh	12	Twenty-fifth	4
Twelfth	7	Twenty-sixth	11
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	20
Fourteenth	6	Twenty eighth	2

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	19
Merrimack, D	15½	Lowell	17
Cocheco, L	12½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	15	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Hamilton	12½
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	18	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10½	L